



CITY OF CARLISLE

---



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963

---

JAMES L. RENNIE

M.D., M.R.C.P. (Glasgow), D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,





CITY OF CARLISLE

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1963

---

JAMES L. RENNIE

M.D., M.R.C.P. (Glasgow), D.P.H.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

# Index

	Page		Page
Ambulance Service	49, 50	Milk Supplies	97
Ante-Natal Clinics	40	Mortuary	12
Atmospheric Pollution	83, 84	Mother and Baby Homes	44, 45
Bacon Factory,		Nursing Equipment	51
Harraby	99, 101, 102	Nursing Homes	19
B.C.G. Vaccination	30, 48	Nursery and Child Minders	
Births	8, 9	Regulation Act, 1948	44
Blind, Welfare of	59-62	Old People's Club	64
Cancer	5, 12, 31, 32	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	60
Care of Mothers and		Pneumonia	23
Young Children	40-45	Poliomyelitis	48, 49
Child Welfare Clinics	41	Poliomyelitis Vaccination	48, 49
Convalescent Treatment	51	Population	8
Crematorium	19	Post-Natal Clinics	40
Day Nursery	44	Premature Babies	41
Deaf and Dumb,		Prevention of Illness	
Welfare of	62	Care and After-Care	50-52
Deaths	8, 9, 12	Public Health Laboratory	
Dental Services	42, 43	Service	19
Diphtheria Imm.	48	Puerperal Pyrexia	23
Dysentery	23	Refuse Collection and	
Factory Acts	86, 87	Disposal	17-19
Food Control	93-96	Residential	
Food Hygiene	90	Accommodation	6, 58, 59
Food Poisoning	23, 91	Rodent Control	88-90
Food Premises	90, 91	Salvage Disposal	19
General Practitioners		Sanitary Circumstances	14-19
Obstetricians	46	Chief Public Health	
Handicapped Persons	62, 63	Inspector's Report	67-102
Health Committee	3	Scarlet Fever	23
Health Education	51	Sewerage and Sewage	
Health Visiting	46	Disposal	14
Home Help Service	52	Slaughterhouses	99, 100, 102
Home Nursing	47	Smallpox Vaccination	5, 47
Housing	76-83	Staff	3-5
Immunisation	47	Statistic. Vital	8
Infantile Mortality	8, 11, 12	Stillbirths	8
Infectious Diseases	5, 22, 24	Swimming Baths	14
Influenza	10	Temporary Accommo-	
Inquests	12	dation	59
Mass Radiography	33-38	Tetanus Vaccination	48
Maternal Mortality	8, 12	Tuberculosis	26-38, 50
Maternity Outfits	41	Vaccination	47
Measles	5, 23	Venereal Diseases	23, 24
Meat Inspection	6, 98-102	Water Supply	15, 16, 87
Mental Health Services	5, 52-55	Welfare Foods	42
Midwifery Services	5, 46	Welfare Services	58-64
Midwives, Supervision of	46	Whooping Cough	23, 48
		Yellow Fever	
		Vaccination	49

# HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1963-64

Chairman—Councillor LITTLE

Deputy Chairman—Alderman Miss WELSH

Councillor BARRETT

Councillor BIRTLES

Councillor DERRY

Councillor DUNSTAN

Councillor FELL

Councillor MATTHEWS

Councillor Miss SIBSON

Councillor WALSH



## OTHER COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS


**Education Committee**—School Health Service.

**Welfare Services Committee**—Administration of the appropriate Sections of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

**Water Committee**—Water Supply.

## SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Medical Officer of Health,<br>Principal School Medical Officer,<br>and Chief Welfare Services Officer | - JAMES L. RENNIE,<br>M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (Glas.),<br>D.P.H.  |
| Deputy Medical Officer of<br>Health, etc,   | - DAVID L. WILSON<br>M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.<br>D.T.M. & H.<br>(From 9/10/63).<br>Asst. M.O.H. until 8/10/63  |
| Assistant Medical Officers of<br>Health and School Medical<br>Officers                                | - JAMES C. B. CRAIG,<br>M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.<br>(until 31/10/63).  |
| Principal Dental Officer—<br>Education and Health.  | - THOMAS W. GREGORY,<br>L.D.S.(Ed.), L.R.C.P., etc.   |
| Dental Officers, Education and<br>Health.   | - Mr. H. W. FREER, L.D.S. (Leeds)<br>(from 13/5/63).<br>- Mrs. M. HERD, L.D.S.,<br>R.C.S.(Eng.), B.D.S.(London)<br>(until 31/1/63).<br>- Miss E. RAE<br>L.D.S.(Manchester). |
| Chief Public Health Inspector   | - ERNEST BOADEN,<br>A.M.I.P.H.E.  |
| Chief Administrative Assistant  | - L. OATES,   |



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29092565>

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1963. The Registrar General estimates that the population has increased from 70,800 to 70,950.

The number of deaths from lung cancer remains high but in spite of this cigarette smoking still prevails among the community. From 28th October until 4th November we had a special effort, with the assistance of the Central Council for Health Education, to bring to the notice of school children the folly of starting the cigarette habit. From reports it is clear that this effort had a considerable impact, not only on pupils but on many teachers, and the Head Teachers were unanimous in the view that a similar effort should be attempted each year.

There was an increase in the number of cases of notifiable disease which was largely accounted for by a measles epidemic. Your staff, in co-operation with general practitioners, took part in a research project organised by the Medical Research Council in regard to the complications of Measles. The results of this investigation will be published in due course. It is with pleasure that I can record a continued fall in the number of notifications of tuberculosis but it is still necessary to treat this disease with respect.

The services provided under the National Health Service Act have continued to develop but on the advice of the Ministry of Health we adopted the general policy of offering smallpox vaccination to children between their first and second birthday. This has resulted in a marked fall in the number of vaccinations in the current year and it remains to be seen whether we shall have in future years the high acceptance rate which the City formerly enjoyed.

The recruitment of professional staff still presents a problem but it was gratifying to note that at the end of the year we had not only a Casework Supervisor who was a qualified Psychiatric Social Worker, but our Senior Mental Welfare Officer also held a Psychiatric Social Worker's Certificate.

Dr. James C. B. Craig, who had been on the staff of the Health Department for 32 years retired in October. Dr. Craig was well known in the City for his former work at Crozier Lodge Fever Hospital and subsequently for his work in the School Health and National Health Service, and our best wishes go with him for a long and happy retirement.



The demand for residential accommodation for aged people continues and it is hoped shortly to proceed with a 45 place Home at Harraby and a block of old persons flatlets at Morton.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, which came into force on 1st October, 1963, placed a great strain on the Public Health Inspectors' section of the department. The City Council authorised an increase in the establishment of Meat Inspectors but it was some time before these officers could be recruited and at the end of the year there were staffing difficulties.

I desire to record my thanks to all members of the staff of the department for their willing service and to acknowledge the help and co-operation received from the officers of other Corporation Departments in our general work as well as in contributions to this Annual Report. I also wish to express my gratitude to general practitioners and hospital staffs for their co-operation. To the Chairman and members of the Health Committee I desire to give my thanks for the help, encouragement and support given me throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES L. RENNIE,

Medical Officer of Health.



**SECTION I.**  
**VITAL STATISTICS**

# VITAL STATISTICS

## SUMMARY

Area (acres) ... ..	6,092
Population (1963) Estimate of Registrar General ... ..	70,950
Rateable value at 1st April, 1963 ... ..	£2,440,560
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1964 ... ..	£2,513,815
Sumrepresented by a Penny Rate 1962-63 ... ..	£3,731
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1963-64 (estimated) ... ..	£10,209

The rates given in brackets are those which would have applied had it been possible to transfer out Scottish Births and deaths as explained in my Annual Report for 1953.

LIVE BIRTHS:	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ... ..	1,289	667	622
Illegitimate ... ..	75	40	35
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population—	19.22	(18.04)	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population as corrected by the Area Comparability factor of 0.98 is 18.84.			

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (per cent of total live births)—  
5.50 (5.39)

STILLBIRTHS ... ..	28	18	10
--------------------	----	----	----

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths—20.11 (20.66)

TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS ...	1,392	725	667
--------------------------------	-------	-----	-----

INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year)	33	17	16
-------------------------------------	----	----	----

### INFANT MORTALITY RATES:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births—24.19 (24.22)

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate  
live births ... .. 23.27 (24.77)

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate  
live births ... .. 40.00 (43.48)

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under  
four weeks per 1,000 live births) ... .. 15.40 (16.41)

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths  
under one week per 1,000 total live births) 13.20 (14.06)

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Stillbirths and  
deaths under one week combined per 1,000  
total live and stillbirths) ... .. 33.05 (34.43)

### MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)—

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

DEATHS	Total	M.	F.
... ..	994	490	504

Death Rate 14.01 (13.46) per 1,000 population.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population as corrected by the  
Area Comparability factor of 1.13 is 15.83.

## POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population of the City for 1963 is 70,950 an increase of 150 on the figure for 1962.

## **BIRTHS**

### **Live Births**

The total number of live births credited to the City rose by 5 to a total of 1364. Of these 84 were born to Scots-women having their confinements in City Hospitals. Although Scottish births and deaths cannot be transferred out it has become customary to show the effect such transfers would have on the City's vital statistics and this practice is being continued so that trends may be clearly seen at any future date. The crude live birth rate was 19.22 per 1000 of population but if Scottish births had been excluded it would have been only 18.04 per 1000. When the birth rate is adjusted by application of the area comparability factor (0.98) a rate of 18.84 is obtained.

### **Illegitimate Live Births**

There were 75 illegitimate live births in the City ; an increase of 19 over the 1962 figure. The percentage of illegitimacy among the live births was 5.50 (5.39 if Scottish births excluded) compared with a figure of 4.12 in 1962.

### **Still Births**

The number of still births was 28, the same total as in 1962. The still birth rate was 20.11 (20.66 if Scottish births and still births were excluded).

## **DEATHS**

The total number of deaths charged to the City was 994 ; 96 more than in 1962. The crude death rate was 14.01 per 1000 population. 39 of the persons who died were Scots and had these deaths been transferred out the crude death rate would have been 13.46 per thousand. Adjustment by application of the area comparability factor (1.13) gives a death rate of 15.83.

Table 1 shows the cause of death and the age at death of the 994 persons. It will be noted that over 22 per cent of all deaths were due to coronary disease but almost three-quarters of these were in persons over the age of 65 years. There were 14 deaths from motor vehicle accidents but other types of accident accounted for 20 deaths, eleven of which were among the elderly.

TABLE 1

CAUSE OF DEATH	Deaths within subjoined Age Groups credited to the City as a result of Conditions shown									Total de whether Resident Non-resi- in Insti- tutions in City
	All Ages	Und. 1 Year	1 & Und. 5	5 & Und. 15	15 & Und. 25	25 & Und. 45	45 & Und. 65	65 & Und. 75	75 & up- wards	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes:	915	27	4	4	5	28	208	297	342	725
Certified	79	6	1	—	—	3	24	21	24	24
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4
Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective & Parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomach	25	—	—	—	—	2	9	13	1	21
Lungs & Bronchus	36	—	—	—	—	—	18	12	6	23
Breast	15	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	2	12
Uterus	13	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	1	4
Other malignant & lymphatic Neo- plasms	76	—	—	—	—	3	13	34	26	86
Leukaemia,	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Aleukaemia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	167	—	—	—	1	2	26	60	78	105
Coronary disease, angina	223	—	—	—	—	6	58	88	71	131
Hypertension with heart disease	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	5	5
Other heart disease	136	—	—	—	1	2	12	30	91	71
Other Circulatory disease	59	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	31	48
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	33	7	—	—	—	—	4	7	15	34
Bronchitis	39	—	—	—	—	—	18	10	11	22
Other diseases of respiratory system	7	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	5
Ulcer of the stomach and Duodenum	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	4	11
Gastritis Enteritis and Diarrhoea	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Nephritis and Nephrosis	7	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	8
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5
Pregnancy, child- birth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malfor- mations	10	7	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	13
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	57	13	—	—	1	5	10	12	14	84
Motor vehicle accidents	14	—	2	—	1	2	5	1	2	18
Suicide	10	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	—	3
Homicide & opera- tions of war	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	20	—	—	2	—	2	5	7	4	19
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>749</b>

TABLE 2

Table showing number of infant deaths by primary cause and age and by month of death in Carlisle during 1963.

Cause of Death	AGE							MONTH												Total Deaths Under One Year		
	Under 1 Week	1—2 Weeks	2—3 Weeks	3—4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and Under 3 Months	3 Months and Under 6 Months	6 Months and Under 9 Months	9 Months and Under 12 Months	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October		November	December
All causes:																						
Certified	18	2	1	—	21	1	4	1	—	4	3	2	2	1	—	6	1	1	1	5	1	27
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	6
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	7
*Congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	4
Ma formations	2	1	1	—	4	1	2	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	7
*Gastritis	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Prematurity	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	6
Intracranial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain Injury	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	3
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Inhalation of Meconium	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	18	2	1	—	21	2	9	1	—	7	3	2	2	1	—	6	1	1	3	5	2	33

\*Includes 1 Scottish

\*Includes 1 Scottish



## Maternal Mortality

No maternal death occurred during the year.

## Infantile Mortality

During the year 33 infants under one year of age died giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 24.19 (24.22 if Scottish births and infant deaths are excluded). Causes of these deaths are shown in Table 2.

## Deaths Due to Cancer

There has been an increase in deaths due to cancer as can be seen from Table 3 which shows the number of deaths (excluding leukaemia) which took place each year from 1954 to 1963. I must once more direct your attention to the number of deaths, 36 due to cancer of lung and bronchus. Half of these occurred in persons between the ages of 45 and 65 years. In spite of the very definite association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer the addicts appear unable to discontinue the habit and we must therefore concentrate our efforts on educating the rising generation to avoid smoking completely; a very difficult task when their parents and heroes may set such bad examples.

TABLE 3

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
141	121	132	146	138	146	163	145	133	165

## INQUESTS

The City Coroner held 66 inquests during the year. Of this number 39 related to deaths of persons living within the City and 29 to persons who resided in other districts but died in Carlisle.

## UNCERTIFIED DEATHS

91 deaths were registered in which no certificate was given by a medical practitioner and in which no inquest was held. 75 of these were in respect of city residents.

The number of such deaths which occurred in 1962 was 98.

## MORTUARY

During the year 51 bodies were removed to the public mortuary and post-mortem examinations were made in 46 instances.

**SECTION II.**  
**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES**  
**AND**  
**HEALTH SERVICES**



# **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND HEALTH SERVICES**

I am indebted to the City Engineer and Surveyor for the report on Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Swimming Baths.

## **SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

Main drainage works to deal with sewers at present overloaded and also to provide for future development continue to receive attention.

Kingstown Trunk Sewer has been completed and drainage facilities are thus now available for housing development to the north of Belah as well as the Kingstown Trading Estate.

The Belle Vue and Parham Relief Sewer is well advanced and when completed will provide relief to the flooding which occurs in the Belle Vue and Raffles areas. It will also make much of the land lying between Moorhouse Road and Orton Road available for development.

A scheme for the relief of the overloaded sewers in the Warwick Road and Botcherby areas is at present being designed and will be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval before the end of 1964.

Stage II of the Reconstruction of Willowholme Sewage Disposal Works has been completed. This stage included the provision of an extra detritus channel with a mechanical detritus dredger, the reconstruction of the existing sedimentation tanks, the construction of two storm tanks and the installation of a mechanical sludge scraper to the storm and sedimentation tanks. Investigations into the best means of dealing with the sludge, continue and Stage III of the reconstruction which will deal with sludge treatment should be submitted to the Ministry for approval in 1965.

Regular maintenance and cleaning of sewers has continued throughout the year.

## **SWIMMING BATHS**

The Carlisle Swimming Baths were built in 1884 and the accommodation for swimming is substantially as it was when the premises were built. The accommodation consists of two pools, one pool 75' long and 30' wide and the other 60' x 30'. The pools contain 110,000 gallons of water, 5'-6" being the maximum depth in both pools.

Filtration of the pools water is carried out by four 8' diameter vertical type filters having a maximum filtering capacity of 33,668 gallons per hour, which allows the contents of the pools to be filtered every 3½ hours. Alumina Sulphate and Sodium Carbonate is used for this purpose.

Sterilisation is by the marginal system of chlorination, with Chlorine as the agent, using a chlorinator of ~~5~~ 15 capacity per hour.

The water content of the pools is changed once each year, when fresh water from the Carlisle Corporation Water Undertakings is used to fill. The filters are back-washed once each week using water from the pools, fresh water is taken from the mains to make up this deficiency.

The samples of water taken for bacteriological examination have proved satisfactory.

## WATER SUPPLY

I am obliged to the Water Engineer and Manager for his report on the City's water supply.

The Rainfall recorded in Geltsdale for the year ending 31st March, 1964, was 48.30 inches as compared with 38.85 inches in the previous year. There was no period of absolute drought during the year and the rainfall was 114 per cent of the long term average. The heaviest rainfall was 1.31 inches on the 21st November, 1963, and there were three further daily rainfalls in excess of one inch.

The storage at Castle Carrock Reservoir fell to a minimum of 119 million gallons on the 11th October, 1963, and this in fact followed a period of heavy rainfall when the waters in Geltsdale were not in a satisfactory state to be taken into storage.

During the year 355 samples were taken for Bacteriological Examination from the sources which supply the City and Rural District. I include below a table showing the results of the examinations.

### Analysis of Water Samples During the Year 1963/64

Source of Sample.	No. of Samples Taken	Satis- factory.	Suspicious.	Unsatis- factory.	Percentage of Satisfactory Samples taken.
Cumwhinton Storage	51	51	—	—	100%
Works	51	51	—	—	100%
Castle Carrock Raw	14	2	—	12	
„ Final	51	51	—	—	100%
Crew Fell Final	18	17	1	—	95%
Cowran Cut	17	13	1	3	76%
Cumwhitton	16	13	—	3	81%
Brampton	17	16	1	—	94%
Banks	18	14	1	3	78%
Longtown	17	14	2	1	82%
Hethersgill	17	17	—	—	100%
Walton	17	12	3	2	71%
Low Row	18	13	2	3	72%
Hallbankgate	18	15	1	2	83%
Roughton Gill	15	14	—	1	93%

The quality of the water passing through Cumwhinton and Castle Carrock, which feeds the City and the immediate surrounding area is generally excellent. The standards of samples obtained from the Rural Sources during the year was considerably improved on the figures obtained during the previous year. The Crew Fell water samples reflected the improved treatment introduced last year and towards the end of the year, new treatment plant was brought into operation on the Roughton Gill supply. Many of the rural sources are still extremely vulnerable to contamination and it is only by constant attention that the contamination is kept to a minimum.

The water supplies down the south and western part of the City are now satisfactory but urgent consideration has been given to the improvement to the area fed from the City's distribution system to the north of the River Eden. A Major Capital Works Project was commenced in November, 1963, for the laying of a 15" main from Victoria Place to Brampton Road, this forming the first stage of a trunk main which will eventually connect with the existing trunk main at Kingstown Road near the trading estate.

In the rural area, a new 6" main was connected to the existing supply, at Rose Castle, to replace an old 6" steel main, which was leaking badly. Work has commenced on the laying of a 6" P.V.C. water main from Street House to Corby Hill, and a 4" main connecting the Warwick Bridge and Corby Hill supplies, so that the whole of this area is fed by the Cowran Tank with Castle Carrock water.

The Table below shows the quantities of water consumed per day in the City area, and in the rural area, together with the relative consumption for domestic and trade use in these two areas.

### Water Consumption 1963-64

Water distributed from			
Cumwhinton Reservoir :	...	...	3.713 million galls. per day
Water distributed to Rural Area :	...	...	0.901 million galls. per day
Consumption per head/per day		Domestic	Trade
through Cumwhinton :	...	...	16.32 galls      30.09 galls
Consumption per head/per day			
in Rural Area :	...	...	18.75 galls      27.68 galls

There has been no further progress on the North and Eastern Area Scheme. So far as the construction of this Scheme is concerned, there has been some delay on the acquisition of sites, and until this agreement is reached, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government cannot hold their Local Inquiry.



The whole population of the City is supplied from public mains direct to the houses and the number of houses served is 23,900.

## **REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL**

The following is the report of the Director of Public Cleansing on the work of his section of the Health Department during the current year.

### **Refuse Collection**

The scheme for the provision of dustbins to all domestic premises was continued by the supply of bins to all newly erected properties and the renewal of 22 dustbins which had been damaged or lost. Since it is four years since the scheme commenced and almost 23,000 bins have been supplied the renewal rate remains satisfactorily low.

The normal frequency of collection, four times weekly from the shopping area and twice weekly from domestic premises was continued throughout the year, but the increased number of premises together with the increased bulk of refuse which is becoming more and more apparent necessitated the provision of one more refuse collection team. This change in the nature of refuse collected is referred to in the section on refuse disposal, but it is of interest to record that in December each load of refuse collected during one week was weighed and amounted to 368 tons, exclusive of 39 tons of salvage collected separately. In consequence of this information it is now possible to give a more accurate estimate of the quantity of refuse collected annually and this is shown in the statistics below. It should, however, be remembered that although the tonnage shown is considerably lower than that shown for previous years the actual quantity of refuse by volume was higher than previously and continues to rise.

In October two modern rear loading type refuse collection vehicles were put into operation, and at the end of the year the fleet consisted of 18 vehicles and comprised: 8 Karrier rear loaders, 5 Karrier side loaders, 4 S. & D. side loaders and 1 Karrier salvage lorry.

Statistics relating to the quantity of house and shop refuse collected as are follows:—

Number of loads	Estimated weight
18,033	20,280 tons

### **Refuse Disposal. Controlled Tipping.**

Refuse was disposed of by fully controlled tipping, but for the first time a measure of mechanisation was

introduced by the provision of a loading shovel which commenced operation in June. This piece of plant was acquired partly to enable us to obtain our own covering material when electricity ash is in short supply during the summer months, but also in an endeavour to maintain a reasonably high standard of control in view of the difficulties caused by the change in the nature of house refuse collected. This rapidly increasing trend towards low density but high volumetric content was considered in some detail following a report to the Health Committee in November. The lighter and more bulky refuse not only occupies more tipping space but also makes the standard of control more difficult to maintain. The refuse is easily blown about by light winds, adequate covering is not easily provided, the surface of tipping bays becomes undulated and hinders the easy passage of vehicles, and it is unlikely that the final product of car park or playing field will be as satisfactory as that achieved in the past. Following consideration of the report it was decided to instigate an initial investigation into alternative forms of refuse disposal, particularly as tipping space in or near the city appeared to be very limited.

As a first measure in this investigation, not only was all refuse weighed (as referred to in the refuse collection section) but a careful analysis of house refuse was carried out. This showed that in mid-December the refuse, by volume, consisted of nearly 60 per cent waste paper and tins despite the separate weekly collection of salvage.

Tipping operations were continued throughout the year on the school playing field site at Austin Friars and on the land at the rear of York Place, Upperby. In July the land at Botcherby brickworks was used for the reception of trade and industrial refuse and continued in this use throughout the remainder of the year.

### **Refuse Disposal. Destructor Works**

The small two-cell destructor works was again of extreme value in the disposal of animal matter and materials which would be either obnoxious or difficult to handle by controlled tipping.

The following statistics indicate the amount of refuse disposed of at the destructor works:

Vegetable and miscellaneous	...	690 tons
Fish Offal	... ..	24 tons
Eggs and chickens	... ..	350 bins
Animal carcases	... ..	1665

## Salvage Disposal

It is pleasing to be able to report that the demand for waste paper improved considerably during the course of the year and there was a slight improvement in the price obtained. In consequence of the increased demand the sales of baled waste paper increased by almost 25 per cent over the previous year, and at the end of the year there was every sign that the improvement would continue for some time.

The demand for other materials continued reasonably firm except for cullet (broken glass). With the closure of the glass making plant at Glasgow which had previously taken this and no alternative outlet being available, the salvaging of this material was discontinued.

The following statistics record the amount and nature of salvage recovered and sold during the year.

			Tons cwt. qtrs.		
Waste Paper	...	...	1298	8	3
Iron and baled tins	...	...	52	8	0
Other metals	...	...		9	3
Textiles	...	...	3	18	2
Bottles	...	...	1	15	0

## HEALTH SERVICES

### Laboratory Service

Once again we are indebted to the Hospital Laboratory under Dr. J. S. Faulds and the Public Health Laboratory Director, Dr. D. G. Davies. Both are accommodated in the same building at the Cumberland Infirmary. All members of their staffs have been most co-operative, in the laboratory investigation of infectious disease and other routine examinations.

### Public Analyst

J. G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., of Warrington, acted as City Analyst. Details of the work he undertook are included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

### Registration of Nursing Homes

At the end of the year there was one registered Nursing Home in the City, being Durranhill House, which is registered as a Mental Nursing Home.

### Carlisle Crematorium

Your Medical Officer of Health, Deputy and Full Time Assistant, continued to act as Referee and Deputy Referees to the Municipal Crematorium.





### **SECTION III.**

## **OCCURRENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

# OCCURRENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of cases of infectious disease notified rose from 515 to 1237. Measles accounted for the large number of notifications 310 in the previous year and 1120 in 1963. There was also an increase in the number of notifications of whooping cough; 8 cases in 1962 and 46 cases in 1963.

In Table 4 are set forth the details of notifications by disease and age.

No cases of Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox, Erysipelas, Enteric Fevers, Malaria or Anthrax were notified in the City.

TABLE 4

DISEASES	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases incorrectly notified	Net number of cases notified	Number of cases notified at various ages							Number of notified cases removed to hospital
				Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 and upwards	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	20	—	20	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	46	—	46	1	32	11	1	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	1122	2	1120	61	565	483	5	4	2	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	6	—	6	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis											
Paralytic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dysentery .. ..	5	—	5	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	9	—	9	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory .. ..	16	1	15	—	—	—	2	6	6	1	—
Meninges .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other .. ..	5	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—
Food Poisoning .. ..	9	—	9	—	3	2	—	2	—	2	1
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1237</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

### **Scarlet Fever**

There were 20 cases notified during the year; there were no deaths and none required removal to hospital.

### **Whooping Cough**

46 confirmed cases of whooping cough were notified as compared with 8 in 1962. There was no death from this disease.

### **Measles**

1120 cases of this disease were received as compared with 515 last year. The Department with the aid of local medical practitioners assisted the Medical Research Council in the conduct of an investigation into the complications of this disease. A follow-up of certain cases is now in progress. This research has been necessary to provide an up-to-date assessment of the need for measles vaccine should such a vaccine of reliable standard be forthcoming in the near future.

### **Pneumonia**

6 notifications of this disease were received during the year.

### **Dysentery**

It is gratifying to note that there were only 5 cases of this disease notified during the year.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia**

9 notifications of this condition were received; 5 were City residents and 4 were women from other parts, having their confinements in City hospitals.

### **Food Poisoning**

Nine notifications were received during the year. Four of these were in respect of a family outbreak due to *Salmonella typhi-murium*. After the original notification of a child of 2 years specimens of stool were obtained from all other members of the family. All, with the exception of the father, gave positive results but symptoms were not particularly severe.

Another family outbreak consisting of three cases was due to *Cl. Welchii*.

The two remaining individual cases were both due to *Salmonella typhi-murium*, one being a child of 2 years who was admitted to hospital.

### **VENEREAL DISEASES**

I am indebted to Dr. H. J. Bell, Consultant Venereologist for the following report:—

Once again, I have to report that the situation in Carlisle is satisfactory. The following Table illustrates the very modest returns from the City itself:—

Year	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Non-Gonococcal Urethritis ...	11	12	11	8	16	25
Gonorrhoea (Males) ...	12	10	13	8	10	11
Gonorrhoea (Females) ...	3	2	7	4	2	6

These figures, of course, are of men and women treated at the local Clinic: there is no method of determining how many patients are looked after by their own family doctors.

Non-gonococcal urethritis, which seems to be an infection manifested only by men, shows a significant increase over the last two years. The disease, however, has been mild in form and uncomplicated. Only one patient — with severe Reiter's syndrome — caused any concern in 1963. Males cases of gonorrhoea are still surprisingly small numerically. This contrasts with the figures for both West Cumberland and nearby Dumfries. In both these localities the majority of men acquire their disease from public-house contacts. Carlisle has remained free of this menace but at the time of writing there are signs of a significant increase in numbers.

At first glance, the returns for women gonorrhoea patients would appear equally satisfactory. There is no doubt, however, that teenage infections are being seen more often at the Clinic. Including Carlisle in the general figures for Cumberland as a whole, the majority of these patients fall in the age group of eighteen years.

As has been stressed in previous reports, the main problem in the epidemiology of gonorrhoea is the fact that the disease usually produces no symptoms in the female. The Clinic returns, thus, merely represent those women who have been brought to treatment as a result of contact-tracing. A majority of women requiring treatment never become part of the statistics! If the contact-tracing organisation were more efficient, the numerical returns would be more realistic. This kind of thing represents the really vital and important function of the V.D. Clinic and the local Health Services; and, with this end in view, the City Medical Officer of Health and the Venereologist are determined to make a fresh effort in a co-operative drive to search for the lost sheep. This is the major objective for 1964 and the future. A national policy of including in the telephone directories, in heavy type, the numbers of all V.D. Clinics would be a great help. This would enable sufferers to get in touch with the appropriate clinic easily and unobtrusively without depending on notices in public lavatories, etc.

### **NOTIFICATION FEES**

The total amount paid in fees to medical practitioners for the notification of all notifiable diseases during the financial year 1963/64 was £49 12s. 0d.

**SECTION IV.**

**TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER  
CHEST CONDITIONS  
AND  
MASS RADIOGRAPHY**



# TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER CHEST CONDITIONS AND MASS RADIOGRAPHY

## Introduction

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered in the East Cumberland Hospital Management Committee area dropped to a new low level of 37 for 1963, the first time this figure has fallen below 50. The active Tuberculosis Register for the whole of the area fell also to a new low level of 539 at the end of the year. For the first time no new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was found in the North Westmorland area. Of the new cases found last year approximately one third had a positive discharge when first examined.

On the other hand the number of new cases of pulmonary neoplasm coming to our notice reached a new high level of 74. In practically all these cases no previous x-ray examination had been carried out, and as a result only one case out of 74 was considered suitable for surgical treatment. The anticipated withdrawal of the locally based deep x-ray therapy facilities is therefore very serious as far as our patients are concerned, and it is discussed later on in this report.

The substantial reduction in the number of cases of tuberculosis with a corresponding diminution in the infective pool in the community has reduced the effectiveness of the mobile mass radiography unit as a diagnostic measure in tuberculosis. When this service was introduced in the 1940's it was primarily designed to find new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, particularly amongst workers in factories and other establishments. The policy was to x-ray as many workers as possible with minimum interruption in production of the factory. Recent surveys have made it clear that now, in 1964, the mass radiography surveys in factories are unrewarding in that the pickup rate in tuberculosis is very low. As a result the Regional Hospital Board has decided that the mobile mass radiography service will be withdrawn. Facilities for chest x-ray examinations will, however, be continued and will be provided by static units at all the main hospitals. The static unit at Warwick Road, Carlisle, will continue as before, and it is hoped that open chest x-ray facilities will be available at the new hospital in Penrith when this is completed. In the West Cumberland

area it is hoped to be able to provide similar facilities at Workington, Whitehaven and Millom.

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

### **Notifications**

Table 5 shows the number of notifications throughout England and Wales for 1963 and the preceding five years :—

**TABLE 5**

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1958	26,595	3,503
1959	21,063	3,855
1960	21,129	2,861
1961	19,187	2,728
1962	17,973	2,685
1963	16,355	2,608

Table 6 shows the number of primary notifications of tuberculosis by age, sex and type received by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.



TABLE 6

Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis.								
Age Periods	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64 65 & upwards	Total (all ages)
PULMONARY—								
Males	...	—	—	1	—	—	5	6
Females	...	2	—	1	3	—	1	8
NON-PULMONARY—								
Males	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Females	...	—	1	—	—	1	1	4

Table 7 shows the number of notifications in the three local authority areas of the East Cumberland area for the past ten years.

TABLE 7

Year	Carlisle City		East Cumberland		North Westmorland		Totals.	
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.
1954	90	... 10	66	... 19	6	... 5	162	... 34
1955	71	... 7	56	... 20	9	... 4	136	... 31
1956	65	... 8	54	... 10	8	... 2	127	... 20
1957	68	... 8	54	... 12	3	... 1	125	... 21
1958	66	... 17	47	... 15	4	... 1	117	... 33
1959	59	... 8	50	... 11	7	... 2	116	... 21
1960	46	... 12	19	... 6	7	... 2	72	... 20
1961	28	... 9	8	... 2	2	... 1	58	... 18
1962	26	... —	23	... 2	3	... 1	52	... 3
1963	19	... 4	18	... 5	—	... 1	37	... 10

Table 8 gives the number of pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases on the Clinic Register at the end of 1963, for the three local authority areas in the East Cumberland Hospital Management Committee area.

TABLE 8

Carlisle City		East Cumberland		N. Westmorland		Totals	
Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.
212	... 25	237	... 29	30	... 6	479	... 60

There has been no change in the programme of therapy in tuberculosis: primary resistance of the organisms to one of the three main drugs has once again not been discovered in any new case of pulmonary tuberculosis during the year. The four chronic cases mentioned in the 1962 Report still remain active in spite of a modified programme of therapy. Modified therapy means treatment with 'second-line' drugs such as Ethionamide, Pryazinamide, and Cycloserine. Each of these drugs has serious disadvantages, not the least being the simple failure of patients to continue their programme of treatment. Patients who have had the disease for a very long time, and who have already had long periods of hospital treatment are difficult to treat with these drugs. As long as efficient combined therapy using the three main drugs can be given to new patients the likelihood of any further chronic cases coming into being is possibly remote, at least in this County. The small number of chronic cases in this area, i.e. 4, still remains a problem and one about which we cannot be complacent.

No new drugs have been introduced in therapy; all patients receive combined therapy, and in all patients, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, treatment is continued for a minimum of 18/24 months. Surgery is being used less and less.

Once again no new case in immigrants was discovered during the year.

Contact work has been continued as in the past, and Table 9 shows the number of new contacts examined during the year, and of those, the number vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. Routine x-ray examinations of old adult contacts continued to be largely carried out through the mass radiography service.

TABLE 9

Year	No. of New Contacts Seen					No. Vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine					No of hospit additional to and vaccina B.C.G. Vac
	Carlisle City		East Cumbld.		North Westld.	Carlisle City		East Cumbld.		North Westld.	
1957	1522	...	1126	...	112	161	...	143	...	9	34
1958	1277	...	986	...	187	185	...	155	...	14	48
1959	1474	...	1152	...	103	168	...	156	...	8	50
1960	1115	...	906	...	166	150	...	100	...	20	39
1961	942	...	898	...	118	155	...	135	...	12	43
1962	1414	...	959	...	134	130	...	124	...	26	32
1963	893	...	774	...	105	119	...	109	...	7	38

Table 10 shows the number of beds available to the Chest Service in the East Cumberland Hospital Management Committee area, together with the number of patients discharged for the past two years.

TABLE 10

HOSPITAL	BEDS				PATIENTS	
	Allocation as at 31st December, 1963	Average daily num- ber of beds available	Average daily num- ber occupied.	Percentage bed occupancy	Discharge	Average length of stay in days.
Cumberland Infirmery						
1962	13 ...	12.4 ...	11.4 ...	92.2%	229 ...	17.4
1963	13 ...	11.5 ...	11.05 ...	96.1%	218 ...	18.4
Blencathra Hospital						
1962	25 ...	25 ...	14.4 ...	57.7%	68	101
1963	25 ...	25 ...	15.67 ...	62.7%	66 ...	73
Longtown Hospital						
1962	26 ...	26 ...	22.3 ...	85.6%	125	66
1963	26 ...	26 ...	23.48 ...	90.3%	145 ...	58

### CANCER OF THE LUNG

Table 11 shows the number of new cases of cancer of the lung seen at the chest centre during 1963, and the previous seven years.

TABLE 11

Year	Carlisle City	East Cumberland	North Westmorland	Total
1956	16	11	2	29
1957	23	11	3	37
1958	27	27	5	59
1959	26	31	2	59
1960	31	20	3	54
1961	28	30	6	64
1962	30	29	1	60
1963	34	36	4	74

Of the 74 cases coming to our notice during 1963 only one was found, after investigation, to be fit for surgery, and thus only palliative treatment was possible for the

other 73. Chemotherapy in this disease remains inadequate. Palliative deep x-ray therapy is of considerable value in such cases, particularly in relieving pain and terminating haemoptysis. It has been a simple matter to admit cases requiring palliative deep x-ray therapy to the Department in the Cumberland Infirmary, but unfortunately these facilities will soon be non-existent as it has been decided that such treatment should only be given in Units using Mega-voltage therapy, which, in this area, will be given at Newcastle.

Comparisons have been made in treating operable lung cancer by surgery and Mega-voltage therapy; in the latter the greater penetration of high energy radiation and the increasing dose that could be given to the tumour mass when compared with the conventional x-ray therapy, suggested that such tumours could be more effectively treated with Mega-voltage therapy than with conventional radiation therapy. Another important point is that with the better definition of a Mega-voltage beam, the dose received by normal tissues was greatly reduced, and it was generally felt that cure of the lesion was thus more likely. Recent papers have suggested that in operable cases the results are significantly better with surgery than with Mega-voltage therapy.

As far as palliative measures are concerned, I am unaware of any evidence suggesting that Mega-voltage therapy is more efficient in relieving pain and bleeding in inoperable cases than conventional radiation therapy. It seems a great pity therefore that the local department in the Cumberland Infirmary should have to be closed. Most of our patients with cancer of the lung are middle-aged, of both sexes, and invariably require admission with a view to palliative x-ray therapy for pain and/or bleeding. The Department in the Cumberland Infirmary has served the whole of the Special Area, and patients as far away as Millom, Kirkby Stephen and Langholm, have been admitted. In future such patients will have to go to Newcastle for this treatment, and many of them, particularly those from the outlying areas in the Special Area, will certainly not be fit to undertake the additional journey involved.

I have spoken of lung cancer as this is one of the biggest problems in the Chest Service, but obviously patients with cancers of other sites will be treated likewise, so that the problem of these patients in the Special Area is a very acute one. *On humanitarian grounds alone I feel there is a strong argument for the retention of the conventional x-ray therapy department in Carlisle.*



## MASS RADIOGRAPHY

(NOTE—Figures given in brackets throughout the report relate to the corresponding figures for 1962).

Both the Static and Mobile Units were fully operational throughout the twelve months.

### Groups Examined

In addition to carrying out surveys at works and factories, surveys of the general public were carried out on 68 occasions. 911 (927) contact cases were x-rayed, 442 from the East Cumberland area and 469 from West Cumberland.

### Results

42,630 (41,534) persons were examined by the Units during the year. Of these 987 were referred for clinical examination.

Table 12 shows the number of abnormalities revealed during 1963 throughout the whole of the Special Area.

TABLE 12

	No. of cases found	Percentage of total examined.
ABNORMALITIES REVEALED		
(1) Non-tuberculous conditions:		
(a) Bronchiectasis ... ..	45 (41)	.11 (.10)
(b) Pneumoconiosis ... ..	43 (60)	.10 (.14)
(c) Neoplasm ... ..	24 (34)	.06 (.08)
(d) Cardiovascular conditions	90 (89)	.21 (.21)
(e) Miscellaneous requiring investigation ... ..	19 (15)	.04 (.04)
(2) Pulmonary Tuberculosis:		
(a) Active ... ..	25 (36)	.06 (.09)
(b) Inactive requiring super- vision ... ..	62 (77)	.15 (.19)
(c) Active (Previously known) ... ..	— (—)	— (—)

Table 13 and 14 give a detailed analysis of the work of the Units both Mobile and Static divided as between East and West Cumberland.

TABLE 13

MOBILE UNIT	EAST CUMBERLAND						WEST CUMBERLAND								
	Doctor's cases	Contact cases	Students	School staff	General public	Surveys	TOTALS	Doctors' cases	Contact cases	Students	School Staff	General public	Surveys	Mentally defective patients	TOTALS
Miniature Films .. .. .	36	387	1902	210	11488	7782	21805	53	463	803	26	7595	6855	308	16,103
Clinical Examinations .. .. .	2	7	10	1	231	111	362	3	14	7	—	214	82	2	322
Active Tuberculosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	8
Inactive Tuberculosis requiring supervision .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	35	12	2	51
Bronchiectasis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	7	7	14	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	18
Neoplasms .. .. .	—	—	—	—	5	1	6	1	—	—	—	12	1	—	2
Pneumoconiosis .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1	3	5	1	2	—	—	27	3	—	33
Cardiac Conditions .. .. .	1	—	—	—	39	3	43	—	2	—	—	17	2	—	21



TABLE 14

STATIC UNITS	CARLISLE					WHITEHAVEN				
	Doctor's cases	Contact cases	General public	Employees	TOTALS	Doctors' cases	Contact cases	General public	Employees	TOTALS
Miniature Films .. ..	1980	55	1159	619	3,813	340	6	460	103	909
Clinical Examinations .. ..	190	2	55	3	250	42	—	9	2	53
Active Tuberculosis .. ..	10	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Inactive Tuberculosis										
requiring supervision ..	3	—	1	—	4	4	—	1	2	7
Bronchiectasis .. ..	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Neoplasms .. ..	13	—	2	—	15	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumoconiosis .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	4
Cardiac Conditions .. ..	20	—	4	—	24	1	—	1	—	2

Table 15 gives the relative figures as between East and West Cumberland for the past eight years. The figures for 1952 have also been included.

TABLE 15

Year	EAST CUMBERLAND						WEST CUMBERLAND					
	Active Tuberculosis	Inactive Tuberculosis	Neoplasm	Cardiac Conditions	Bronchiectasis	Pneumoconiosis	Active Tuberculosis	Inactive Tuberculosis	Neoplasm	Cardiac Conditions	Bronchiectasis	Pneumoconiosis
1952	71*	707	9*	245	68	13	80*	423	2*	148	26	117
1956	46	338	8	360	37	3	56	258	2	53	15	61
1957	37	312	7	368	18	2	24	226	4	72	24	92
1958	40	153	10	321	27	2	16	81	4	90	16	125
1959	33	40	13	241	37	3	14	24	4	39	15	71
1960	21	11	19	120	19	2	18	21	7	23	9	52
1961	20	11	24	144	23	4	13	20	5	24	10	42
1962	24	14	25	71	22	2	12	63	9	18	19	60
1963	17*	4	21*	67	27	6	8*	58	3*	23	18	37

\* Compare figures for 1952 and 1963

Tables 16 and 17 refer solely to the area covered by the East Cumberland Hospital Management Committee. Table 16 shows the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered and Table 17 the number of new cases of neoplasm discovered in each case.

TABLE 16

Year	No. of new cases	Number with positive sputum	Percentage of new cases positive sputum	No. of new cases referred by M.M.R.	Percentage of new cases referred by M.M.R.	Percentage positive sputum cases found by M.M.R.
1956 ...	125	39	31	39	31	18
1957 ..	125	42	34	33	26	29
1958 ...	117	32	27	29	25	9
1959 ...	116	31	27	28	24	6
1960 ...	72	28	39	21	29	18
1961 ...	58	20	34	20	34	20
1962 ...	52	22	42	23	44	24
1963 ...	37	11	30	17	46	45

TABLE 17

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
No. of cases of neoplasm seen at Chest Centre	29	38	59	59	54	64	60	74
No. discovered by M.M.R. ...	8	7	10	13	19	24	25	21

### Comments

These statistics show that mass radiography has continued to play an important role in the discovery of pulmonary tuberculosis and cancer of the lung. Whereas, however, the number of cases of cancer of the lung shows a steady increase with a corresponding increase in the number discovered by mass radiography, there has been a steady fall in the overall number of new cases of tuberculosis and a corresponding fall in the number of these picked up by mass radiography. Of the total number of 42,630 persons examined by the Unit during the year 9,695 of these had never had a chest x-ray taken previously and as the pick up rate is always higher in those who have never had a chest x-ray examination, one must emphasize that all adults should have an annual chest x-ray examination so that diagnosis of both diseases may be made as early as possible. Pick up rates on the Static Unit are as usual very much higher than on the Mobile Unit, the majority of those persons coming through the Static Unit being either people who already have pulmonary symptoms and are referred by their own doctors or are persons at special risk.

When the mass radiography service was first introduced after the war the object was to find as many cases of pulmonary tuberculosis as possible and every effort was therefore made to examine as many people, particularly workers in industry, as the Units could cope with. The examinations were made easy and convenient to both workers and factories. Since then there has been a gradual decline in the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered and chest centre statistics throughout the country show a substantial decline in the infector pool in the community. General indiscriminate radiography, therefore, in factories and at public sessions is no longer considered necessary and the emphasis of radiography is now directed to the examination of groups in which the rate of tuberculosis picked up is likely to be high such as prevail in Static Units where many of the new cases discovered are referred by doctors. In the Special Area, therefore, it is proposed that routine mobile mass radiography will end in June, 1964, the Static Unit at 1 Brunswick Street, Carlisle, will continue and it is hoped to provide further static facil-

ities at Workington, Whitehaven, Millom and Penrith. As far as East Cumberland is concerned it is suggested that open chest x-ray facilities be provided at the X-ray Department of the proposed new Penrith Hospital.

In addition to groups specially at risk who are examined at the Static Unit at 1 Brunswick Street, Carlisle, we are offering facilities to factories and firms in the City and environs for new entrants to those factories to be examined before taking up employment. When mass radiography first started there were few if any moderate or large factories which did not have cases of tuberculosis picked up during the first surveys and since the last surveys carried out in these factories were unproductive as far as tuberculosis was concerned, it certainly would be a great pity if any new cases of tuberculosis were introduced and thus start infection. It is hoped that all factories, workshops, etc., in the area of Carlisle and its environs will avail themselves of this service.

The Static Unit now has open sessions every day except Saturday and Sunday and these sessions include one evening session on Wednesdays.

The ending of the mobile mass radiography service is another milestone in the history of the fight against tuberculosis and one cannot let this pass without expressing our appreciation of the facilities, help and general co-operation which have been given us by factory managements. We have been particularly fortunate in this area as all managements and trade union representatives have shown themselves as anxious as we were to stamp out tuberculosis, and to all who have in any way contributed to the success of our service I would say 'Thank you.'

As heretofore, it is also a pleasure to acknowledge once again the valuable help in arranging surveys given by the local Medical Officers of Health, and the police.

The general practitioners in the East Cumberland area are making fuller use of the Static X-ray facilities and I hope that the additional sessions in operation will make this service more valuable still.

W. HUGH MORTON,  
Consultant Chest Physician.

**SECTION V.**

**SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III.**

**OF THE**

**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT,**

**1946, AND THE**

**MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959**



# **SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III. OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946, AND THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959**

These services encompass a wide variety of activities undertaken by the Local Health Authority and are complementary to those provided by the Hospital Board and Executive Council.

## **CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN**

The care of mothers and young children continues to be a particular interest of the Local Authority.

The total births notified in accordance with Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, rose by 57 to 2091. This figure included 804 born to parents normally resident outside the City. Of the 1237 City births there were 1262 live births and 25 still births and reference has already been made to these in Section I. of this report.

### **Ante-Natal Clinics**

Patients booked for domiciliary confinement have both a General Practitioner Obstetrician and a district midwife responsible for their ante-natal care. At the Council's ante-natal clinic they are examined by their midwife and also meet the other midwives and some of the Health Visitors. Mothercraft is taught and classes in relaxation exercises are held.

During the year 289 mothers had domiciliary confinements and almost all attended the ante-natal clinic.

The number of patients seen at the clinic was 409 and of this number 331 attended for the first time. The total number of attendances made by expectant mothers was 1187. Women who had booked a hospital confinement attended the hospital ante-natal clinic.

### **Post-Natal Clinics**

Post-natal examinations were not conducted at the Council Clinic. All these examinations took place in the surgery of the General Practitioner Obstetrician or in the patient's home and when practitioners had difficulty in arranging for such examinations the District Health Visitor called and endeavoured to get the patient's co-operation.

A Family Planning Clinic was conducted weekly. This was arranged by the Family Planning Association and Clinic premises were provided free of charge by the City Council.

## Provision of Maternity Outfits

During the year 293 expectant mothers booked for domiciliary confinements were issued with maternity outfits. Additional dressings, when necessary, were provided by the midwives.

## Care of Premature Babies

Prematurity is one of the major causes of infantile deaths and special provision is necessary to enable some of these children to survive. During the year 82 such babies were born, 75 in hospital and 7 at home. Three of the latter infants had to be removed to the premature baby unit at the City Maternity Hospital. A special incubator is available for such ambulance journeys. It is the joint property of the Hospital, Cumberland County Council and the City Council.

The normal close liaison was maintained between the Council's staff, general practitioners and hospitals in the care of these infants.

There were 9 premature still births, 2 of which took place in hospital, and 2 at home.

## Child Welfare Clinics

The Child Welfare Clinic is one of the best settings in which to conduct health education. In the City the policy of having peripheral clinics within pram pushing distance from home has been in practice for a considerable number of years.

The following Child Welfare Clinics were held during the year:—

- (1) Eildon Lodge Clinics—Monday and Thursday afternoons—weekly.
- (2) Upperby Church Hall—Tuesday afternoons—weekly.
- (3) Harraby Church Hall—Tuesday afternoons—weekly.
- (4) Wigton Road Methodist Church Hall—Wednesday mornings—weekly.
- (5) St. Mark's Church Hall—Alternate Wednesday afternoons.

The following is a summary of the attendances of children at the above clinics:—

No. of Chi'dren who attended Centres during the year	...	2526
No. of children who attended the Centres and were born during:—		
1963	...	819
1962	...	771
1958-61	...	936
Total number of attendances made by children who attended the Centres	...	11914

## Distribution of Welfare Foods

Welfare foods were available from the Distribution Centre, 28 Victoria Place, during office hours throughout the week except Monday and Thursday afternoons when they were available at the Infant Welfare Clinic also in Victoria Place. Foods were also distributed from the peripheral Infant Welfare Clinics.

### Dental Treatment Provided for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children

Report by Dr. T. W. Gregory, Principal Dental Officer.

The number of expectant and nursing mothers who commenced treatment during the year shows a slight increase over the preceding year — 103 as against 95, while the reverse is the case for pre-school children — 91 compared with 93. The last column in the table which will be found on page        shows an increase this year, but as this refers for the first time to Courses of Treatment completed and not to the number of persons treated, it could indicate that the same patient had more than one course of treatment during the year.

The time devoted to the above priority classes by your school dental officers was equivalent to approximately 100 half-day sessions, which in view of the limited staff and other factors is not unreasonable.

When assessing the forms of treatment provided, it should be borne in mind that these will largely be governed by the needs of those accepting treatment in any given year. Thus it happens that in the year under review the number of extractions and the number of dentures provided for Mothers has increased, while the numbers of fillings has decreased. The number of fillings for pre-school children is 98 compared with 97 last year and the number of extractions shows a slight decrease. Bearing in mind that the five year old child has an average of four to five teeth already decayed, it should be realised that we are no more than nibbling at this problem. We are told that this could be reduced by half in as many years by a slight increase in the fluorine content of the water supply, but unfortunately your Committee's recommendations to this effect have not materialised.

I conclude by expressing gratitude for the modern equipment and facilities granted for diagnosis and treatment and for the helpful co-operation of medical and dental staff.

(a) DENTAL TREATMENT—NUMBER OF CASES

	Number of persons examined during the year				Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year		Number of courses of treatment completed during the year
	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	253	103	57
Children aged under 5 years and not eligible for school dental service	...				108	91	54

(b) DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radio-graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	44	170	—	—	243	26	43	21	7
Children under Five	2	98	—	—	156	65	—	—	—



## Day Nursery

The only municipal day nursery in the City is located at Raffles and can provide places for 10 children under two years of age and 40 children between 2 and 5 years. The nursery facilities are invaluable for unmarried mothers, widows and others with social difficulties who must go out to work. Attendance at the Nursery is also used as a method of treatment for children who may be maladjusted or who may be experiencing difficulty in learning to speak or acquiring other skills. The latter type of child does place considerable strain on the staff and unless the centre is fully staffed it is difficult to offer these children the necessary help.

## Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948

There are three registrations in operation within the City under the above Act; two in respect of persons who are each authorised to receive into their own homes 8 children under the age of 5, and one who is authorised to admit 8 children between the ages of 1 and 5. These child minders are regularly visited.

## Mother and Baby Homes

The City Council does not provide such Homes directly. The Carlisle Diocesan Council for Social and Moral Welfare maintains a Home (St. Monica's) near Kendal, where unmarried mothers are admitted for their confinements and stay for periods of resettlement thereafter. The Lancaster Diocesan and Protection Society has a similar Home (Brettargh Holt) near Kendal for the admission mainly of Roman Catholics. The Carlisle Diocesan Council also maintains a Home at Coledale Hall, Carlisle, a property belonging to the City Council which has been recently renovated. This Home provides for the care of the mothers before and after their confinement in Hospital. The City Council has appropriate financial arrangements with both these voluntary organisations.

The number of Carlisle cases admitted to these Homes is shown in Table 18.

TABLE 18

	Coledale Hall	St. Monica's	Brettargh Holt.
1963			
Number of mothers ...	6	7	5
Number of weeks residence ...	71	82	49

In addition one mother was accommodated in a Salvation Army Maternity Home in Newcastle and one in a private house by arrangement.

The Social Workers of Carlisle Diocesan Council act as Welfare Workers on behalf of the City Council for the care and protection of illegitimate children. During the year the cases shown in Table 19 were dealt with.



TABLE 19

Married women expecting illegitimate children	...	7
Unmarried women expecting children	...	34
Couples advised re adoption	...	5
Matrimonial troubles	...	3
Young people and family problems	...	3

### MIDWIFERY SERVICE

There is an establishment for six domiciliary midwives but the number of home confinements justified only five midwives. Owing to the shortage of such officers there were only four full-time district midwives in post throughout the year but at the time of writing we have a full staff of five midwives. These midwives are regularly sent to residential refresher courses approved by the Central Midwives Board. The number of domiciliary confinements decreased from 323 in 1962 to 289 in 1963; each midwife had on average a case load of 72 patients.

Table 20 shows the number of deliveries attended by the district midwives during the year.

TABLE 20

	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
Midwives employed by the Authority	—	1	25	263	289	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act.	—	—	—	—	—	1776
Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes).	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	—	1	25	263	289	1776

All the domiciliary midwives are qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the regulations of the Central Midwives' Board and are supplied with Minnitt's gas and air apparatus. This form of analgesia was administered in 251 cases and pethidine in 85 cases.

The midwives summoned medical aid under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives' Act, 1951, on 108 occasions.

### Supervision of Midwives

Dr. David L. Wilson (Deputy Medical Officer of Health) continued to act as Supervisor of Midwives. There are now no nursing homes admitting maternity cases in the City.

The following is a summary of the number of midwives who notified their intention to practice during the year:—

#### In Domiciliary Practice

No. who notified intention to practice as Midwives ... 5

#### In Hospitals

No. who notified intention to practice as Midwives ... 45

### General Practitioner Obstetricians

At the end of the year 37 local practitioners were on the list of General Practitioner Obstetricians of the Carlisle Executive Council.

## HEALTH VISITING

There was the equivalent of 15 Health Visitors (School Nurses) in post at the end of the year. Their work continues to increase in breadth and much time is spent on visits to older people. The testing of the urine of all infants for the detection of Phenylketonuria, was continued. No positive result was obtained.

The following is a summary of the work undertaken by the Health Visitors.

Visits to expectant mothers—

First visits ... .. 226

Total visits ... .. 355

Visits to children born in 1963—

First visits paid by a H.V. after a birth of a child born in 1963 ... .. 1246

Total visits paid by a H.V. after birth of a child born in 1963 ... .. 4712

Visits to children born between 1958 and 1962—

Total visits ... .. 14070

Visits to other cases in respect of—

Hospital After-care requests ... .. 402

Old People (care and after-care) ... .. 1161

Infectious Diseases ... .. 38

Miscellaneous visits ... .. 616

2217

In addition the Health Visitors paid visits as under—

To Child Welfare Clinics ... .. 583

To Day Nurseries ... .. 3

To Ante-natal, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes 55

## HOME NURSING

Home Nurses continue to provide a much needed service throughout the City. The character of the work is subject to change as new methods of treatment are devised but a substantial portion of their time is devoted to aged persons. Apart from the Superintendent who is also Superintendent of Midwives there was a staff of eleven nurses, including one male nurse, throughout the year.

During 1963 the district nurses attended 1160 patients and paid to them 28,922 visits. The following are the types of cases attended:—

Medical	...	...	...	...	1022
Surgical	...	...	...	...	129
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	9
Maternal Complications	...	...	...	...	—

The ages of the patients were:—

<b>Under 5 years</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>57</b>
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	859
Others	...	...	...	...	244

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The protection of individuals, particularly children, against communicable disease by vaccination and immunisation is a very important function of the Health Department. Much administrative and professional time is taken up in the execution of this work but it is gratifying to note that there is good public response to our efforts.

### Smallpox Vaccination

Fewer vaccinations were recorded this year. This was mainly due to the decision of your Medical Officers and of most general practitioners to follow the recommendation of the Ministry of Health and delay vaccination until after the child's first birthday. Vaccination at this age is least likely to lead to complications but it is realised that it may be difficult to maintain a high acceptance rate when the procedure is not done till this later age. Even though the acceptance rate is ultimately maintained there was bound to be a drop in the number of children vaccinated during the first year of the revised procedure.

The work done by practitioners giving service under the Local Authority's Scheme and at the Clinics is set out below.

By Practitioners:

Primary Vaccinations	...	...	...	288
Re-Vaccinations	...	...	...	92

At Local Authority Clinics:

Primary Vaccinations	...	...	...	81
Re-Vaccinations	...	...	...	4

At Cumberland Infirmary:

Primary Vaccinations	...	...	...	13
Re-Vaccinations	...	...	...	65

Total Primary	...	...	...	382
Total Re-Vaccinations	...	...	...	161

## Diphtheria Immunisation

This form of protection is still very necessary if we are to avoid the risk of an outbreak of diphtheria. At the end of the year 72 per cent. of children born in 1962 were immunised. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 65 per cent. The treatment, so far as infants are concerned, is usually combined with protection against tetanus and whooping cough.

In addition to your medical staff 37 general medical practitioners took part in the scheme. The following is a summary of the work done during the year. The figures in brackets refer to 1962.

	Under 5 yrs.	Five yrs. and over.
By Private Practitioners:		
Complete Course ...	608 (478)	12 (11)
Re-inforcing dose ...	115 (117)	208 (222)
At clinics:—		
Complete Course ...	502 (713)	46 (62)
Re-inforcing dose ...	232 (253)	1227 (1300)

## Prevention of Tetanus and Whooping Cough

72 per cent. of children born in 1962 received protection against whooping cough and a similar percentage against tetanus. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 64 per cent. This immunisation is almost entirely given as triple antigen. Vaccination against tetanus alone was available at the Council's clinics especially for children of school age not previously immunised against tetanus.

## B.C.G. Vaccination

In Section IV Dr. Morton reports on the B.C.G. vaccination of contacts of cases of tuberculosis. Vaccination of children aged 13—14 years and some 12 year olds, was carried out at your Clinics by Dr. Craig and Dr. Wilson. The number of children dealt with is given below.

(i) No. of Children skin tested ...	1280
(ii) No. of above who gave positive reaction to Mantoux Test ...	109
(iii) No. who received B.C.G. ...	1151

## Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis during 1963 was almost exclusively undertaken by means of the Sabin oral vaccine. The vaccine is available at all infant welfare clinics and a clinic is held every month which caters for all age groups. According to figures supplied by the Ministry of Health 54 per cent. of children, born in Carlisle during 1962, received vaccination against poliomyelitis as against



53 per cent. for England and Wales. This figure, however, is based on records received in time for a return made up to 31st December, 1963, but a later and more accurate figure shows that 69.7 per cent. of Carlisle children in this age group received vaccination. This figure is lower than in previous years and it is disappointing to record the apathy of many parents in the matter of protecting their children from such a serious disease. Every effort is being made to impress parents with the importance of this vaccination.

Table 21 shows the work done in connection with poliomyelitis vaccination during the year. This includes vaccination undertaken by general practitioners, who were paid fees amounting to £349 during 1963.

TABLE 21

	Salk Vaccine (2 injections)	Salim Vaccine (3 doses)
Children born 1963	... 18	... 113
Children born 1962	... 14	... 620
Children born 1961	... —	... 139
Persons born 1943-60	... 12	... 127
Persons born 1933-42	... 8	... 83
Other priority classes	... 3	... 105
	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 1187

No. of persons receiving reinforcing doses—1405

### Yellow Fever Vaccination

The International Yellow Fever Vaccination Centre at 2 George Street, continued to operate throughout the year, vaccinations being carried out, by appointment, at 11 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. During the year 257 persons received Yellow Fever vaccination at the Clinic, a charge of twelve shillings and sixpence being made for each vaccination. The cost of vaccine increased during the year but the City Council decided that the fee remain the same.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service in the City is combined with the Fire Brigade and under the direction of the Chief Fire and Ambulance Officer.

A review of the Ambulance Service statistics for 1963 shows that during the year the Service dealt with 27,118 calls conveying 54,919 patients, covering a total of 115,044 miles. In comparison with the statistics for 1962 these figures show an increase of 6 per cent. on calls, an increase of 7 per cent. patients carried and an increase of  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on mileage covered.

Whilst there is an appreciable increase in patients conveyed it is pleasing to note that the mileage has not in-



creased proportionately. This is largely attributable to the close liaison which is being maintained with neighbouring Authorities, to avoid duplication of runs to hospitals outside the City. In addition greater co-ordination of runs within the City is a primary aim to reduce mileage.

The Ambulance Fleet consists of:—

- 4 Ambulances.
- 1 Sitting-case Coach (20 seats).
- 3 Ambulance/Sitting-case cars (10 seats).
- 1 Ambulance/Sitting-case car (12 seats).

Six Ambulance vehicles are fitted with radio and this means of communication adds to the efficiency of the service.

Particulars of the patients removed, journeys completed and the mileage recorded during 1963 are shown in Table 22

TABLE 22

	Patients	Journeys	Mileage
City Removal to Local Hospitals	12,581	11,567	29,541
City Cases to Distant Locations ...	876	706	25,411
Other Cases to Distant Locations	171	161	4,821
Hospitals to Home (City) ...	11,390	10,509	24,332
City Hospitals to County Areas ...	49	46	2,818
County to Local Hospitals ...	—	—	—
Hospital Transfers—			
(a) City Patients ...	1,495	995	3,118
(b) Non City Patients ...	54	53	79
School's ...	6,603	547	5,323
Other Journeys ...	20,771	1,046	14,168
Emergencies ...	929	821	3,813
Miscellaneous ...	—	667	1,620
	54,919	27,118	115,044

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

### Tuberculosis

The notifications of tuberculosis continue to fall but there are still open cases of this disease which turn up from time to time and vigilance must therefore be maintained. The Tuberculosis After-Care Sub-Committee continued to give help in kind where this was necessary.

The School Medical Officers continued the survey of infant school children started in 1954. With the consent of their parents 721 children received Tuberculin (Mantoux) tests. Of these 23 gave a positive reaction and were referred to the Chest Physician for full investigation and a follow-up of their intimate contacts with a view to ascertaining the source of their infection.

## **Other Diseases**

The staff of the Department co-operated with hospitals and general practitioners in this work.

The work in regard to geriatric and other patients has been continued by the Health Visitors and District Nurses helped where necessary by the Social Workers. During the year the Health Visitors paid 1562 care and after-care visits including 1161 to aged persons. Of these aged persons, 117 had requested Part III. Accommodation.

The follow-up of Venereal Diseases cases has from custom been undertaken by Miss Buck, the Group Almoner at the Cumberland Infirmary.

## **Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus**

The number of articles loaned to patients on the request of a doctor, nurse or midwife was 535. A small charge, varying with the value of the article, is made in respect of each piece of equipment issued. There is a number of wheel-chairs which are in great demand during the summer months.

## **Convalescent Treatment**

Convalescent treatment was provided at Silloth Convalescent Home for 24 people, mostly elderly, whose family practitioner had made a recommendation. The Home Help Organiser assessed their ability to contribute to the cost in accordance with the Council's scale.

## **Health Education**

For the first time prominence in health education was given to "Smoking and Health." The Council hired one of the mobile units provided by the Central Council for Health Education for one week in the Autumn. The two lecturers showed a film and spoke to all children in their first year at secondary schools. Posters were displayed in the City centre that week as well as in schools, factories, commercial premises, Council offices and youth clubs. The campaign aroused considerable interest in the schools and there was much favourable comment by head teachers. The influence parents have with their children was stressed in a leaflet sent to parents of 11 year old children due for medical inspection which led to inquiries by some parents for information on how to stop smoking. These efforts may have had only a small effect but only by continuing to inform the public and children in particular of the real dangers of cigarette smoking can we expect a change in smoking habits to result.

Mothercraft classes have been held in the Technical College and secondary schools — the course aims to teach

good physical and mental care of children and to stress the importance of parental example and a good home environment for the full development of children.

Various members of the staff have spoken on health subjects to schools, student nurses, Technical College students, women's organisations, etc. and the Public Health Inspectors have continued to educate food handlers in food hygiene, including regular instruction at the Technical College.

### **Prevention of Break-Up of Families**

Close co-operation was maintained in this work with the Children Officer, the Housing Department and other social services agencies. Temporary accommodation was provided under Welfare powers and this has been used (see Section VI) to hold families together until more permanent accommodation could be obtained. (Where necessary help was provided by the Home Help Service or a child admitted to the Day Nursery to afford relief to a harassed mother).

### **HOME HELP SERVICE**

The Home Help Service continued its valuable work. 77 per cent. of the service was devoted to the aged and chronic sick. As indicated previously a small amount was devoted to families where complete break-up was threatening. Both these categories require long-term service.

Demands on the service tend to increase. This may take the form of an increased number of households requiring help but more often by recipients requiring more help as they become more frail. During 1963 there were employed in the service 4 full-time and 64 part-time, equivalent to 45 full-time home helps in addition to the Organiser and her assistant.

### **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

The development of this service followed the same pattern as the previous year with greater emphasis on care and after-care work in the community. At the end of the year work on the hostel for subnormal adults was nearing completion and its opening was anticipated early in 1964.

### **Administration**

The Mental Health Sub-Committee, consisting of six members of the Council met on four occasions during the year.



Certain functions under the Mental Health Act, 1959 relating to patients were delegated to this Committee. The Medical Officer of Health, his Deputy and full-time Assistant were authorised to receive documents and to sign transfer and other documents in accordance with the Mental Health (Hospital and Guardianship) Regulations, 1960. At the end of the year the names of ten practitioners were on the list of approved Medical Officers.

One mental nursing home continued its registration. This home which provides accommodation for 65 subnormal or severely subnormal female patients aged 16 years or over, was visited regularly and found to be satisfactory. During the year 3 new patients were admitted to the home, making a total of 63 patients at the end of the year.

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the general direction of the Mental Health Service and he has the benefit of advice from local Consultant Psychiatrists. He is assisted by the Deputy and Assistant Medical Officers of Health, an Educational Psychologist, a Case Work Supervisor, a Senior Mental Welfare Officer (the latter two officers being Psychiatric Social Workers) and four part-time Mental Welfare Officers. At the time of writing this report an additional full-time Mental Welfare Officer has been appointed; this officer is to attend an Induction Course organised by the National Association for Mental Health during 1964. Members of the health visiting staff attend courses which were concerned largely with mental health work, and an Assistant Supervisor at the Junior Training Centre attended a refresher course during the year. In addition all the staff employed at the Junior and Adult Training Centres attended a study day organised by the Newcastle Mental Health Service. In post training for Health Visitors was provided.

### **Mental Subnormality**

Cases referred to the local authority during the year and the cases being visited at the end of 1963 are shown in the tables at the conclusion of this section. Informal supervision is provided when necessary and advice and assistance is available for cases referred by the local education authority.

The Social Club for adult sub-normal persons continued to function successfully, meeting on one evening each month. At the time of writing St. Stephen's Hostel has admitted the first three residents.

## Training Centres

As reported last year the building of the new Training Centres was deferred but work continued satisfactorily in the temporary building. At the end of the year the post of Supervisor of the Junior Centre was still vacant but this position was filled early in 1964. At the end of the year there were 37 children on the register of the Junior Centre and 23 trainees on that of the Adult Centre.

In the Adult Centre the production of various wooden items and concrete flagstones increased and the demand for products continue to rise. The training of the female trainees was extended to provide domestic work, including cookery and laundering.

Employment for a number of sub-normal adults was found during the year and many employers proved extremely helpful in providing work.

## Mental Illness

The work of after-care continued as in the previous year. Co-operation with the hospital, medical and social work staff was maintained and members of the mental health staff regularly visited the local hospital and attended out-patient clinics. For much of the year there was a shortage of staff but, near the end of the year two qualified Psychiatric Social Workers were appointed.

The Social Club for patients who were discharged from hospital or who were attending as out-patients continued to meet weekly throughout the year. It now meets in the Rendezvous, Fisher Street.

The number of patients admitted to hospital for observation in emergencies was again high and of the 51 persons so admitted only 2 were detained compulsorily thereafter. During the year the part-time Mental Welfare Officers were called out on 95 occasions to deal with 85 patients and Table 23 shows and details of these cases.

Table 24 shows the cases by category which were visited during the year and Table 25 indicates the number of cases referred to the local health authority during the year and the sources of referral.

TABLE 23

Number of patients admitted to hospital informally ...	...	16
Number of patients admitted in accordance with Section 25	25	14
Number of patients admitted in accordance with Section 26	26	6
Number of patients admitted in accordance with Section 29	29	51
Number of patients admitted in accordance with Section 60	60	1
Number of cases in which no action was taken ...	...	7



TABLE 24

## PATIENTS VISITED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

	Mentally Ill		Psychopathic Personality		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL		
	Under 16 yrs. & over		Under 16 yrs. & over		Under 16 yrs. & over		Under 16 yrs. & over		Under 16 yrs. & over				
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F			
(a) Attending day training Centre ..	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	19	16	12	8	.. 55	
(b) Receiving Home Visits but not included in (a) ..	4	3	23	20	2	2	22	19	2	3	12	11	.. 123
Total Number of Patients	4	3	23	20	2	2	29	22	21	19	17	16	.. 178

TABLE 25

## SOURCES FROM WHICH PATIENTS WERE REFERRED TO HEALTH DEPARTMENT

REFERRED BY	Mentally Ill		Psychopathic		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL		
	Under 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.				
	16 yrs. & over	16 yrs. & over	16 yrs. & over	16 yrs. & over	16 yrs. & over	16 yrs. & over	16 yrs. & over	16 yrs. & over	16 yrs. & over				
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F			
(a) General Practitioner ..	8	7	9	15	—	—	—	—	8	7	9	15	.. 39
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	39	.. 83
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	.. 24
(d) Local Education Authorities ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	8	5	.. 13
(e) Police and Courts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	.. 7
(f) Other sources ..	12	7	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	.. 31
TOTAL REFERRALS ..	20	14	71	76	—	—	6	3	1	1	29	19	.. 197



## **SECTION VI.**

### **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES, Etc.**

# PROVISION OF WELFARE SERVICES

## ADMINISTRATION

Your Medical Officer of Health is Chief Welfare Officer and there is the closest possible integration of health and welfare services which are administered from the Health Department. The ageing of the population is resulting in an increased demand for special services for the elderly, and it is certain that this trend will continue.

## ACTION UNDER SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, AND THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No person had to be brought before the Court for the first time as requiring compulsory removal to a home or hospital but applications had to be made on four occasions to extend one of the orders made in 1961. The lady in question while continuing unfit to provide for herself was unwilling to remain in care nor was it possible for her or her representatives to make adequate provision for such care.

## RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

The provision of residential accommodation for old people was the same as in 1962 namely:—

Barn Close—with modern adaptations which could accommodate 50 persons.

Lime House—which has an official capacity for 29 persons but which has frequently 34 residents.

Stanwix House—which can at the most take 20 residents. This house is run in liason with Barn Close, adjacent to which it is situate.

Aglionby Grange—for 23 handicapped aged persons of both sexes.

Although these homes provide in all 1.7 places per thousand of total population (15.4 per thousand population aged 65 years and over compared with 16.1 per thousand for England and Wales) the urgent demands for this class of accommodation resulted in much overcrowding and for a considerable part of the year 134 persons or 1.88 per thousand of general population were actually accommodated in these homes. Plans for a new 45 place home have had approval in principle by the Ministry, and it is hoped to be able to go to tender at an early date.

Although the City had at the end of 1963 1,033 A.P.D's. it had not flatlets for old people, but the City Council has decided to erect such flatlets and at time of writing a start has been made on the plans.

Table 26 shows the number of persons admitted to and discharged from the Council's Homes. Another 7 persons were accommodated in Homes provided by Voluntary Organisations or other Local Authorities. In addition 11 persons were admitted to the Local Authority's Homes to enable their relatives to have a holiday.

TABLE 26

		Admitted				Discharged				Average
		Total at		During		During		Total at		Daily
		31/12/62		Year.		Year.		31/12/63		Occupancy
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Barn Close	... ..	16	37	10	12	13	10	13	39	51.51
Lime House	... ..	21	16	13	14	13	13	21	17	36.86
Stanwix House	... ..	11	10	16	7	17	5	10	12	21.15
Aglionby Grange	... ..	7	19	7	14	8	15	6	18	24.95

## TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

During the year 17 families were admitted to the flats in the former Married Quarters at the Castle; 4 families being in occupancy at the end of the year. One woman was accommodated for one night in Aglionby Grange. Table 27 shows the admissions to and discharges from the flats at the Married Quarters and the number remaining in occupancy at the end of the year.

TABLE 27

		Number of families	Men	Women	Children.
In occupancy at 31/12/62	...	2	1	2	8
Admitted during year	...	17	6	20	42
Discharged during year	...	15	4	17	33
In occupancy at 31/12/63	...	4	3	5	17

These flats meet a need. They have prevented the break up of certain families and have been an aid to rehabilitation of other families. Their very existence, however, has on occasions resulted in certain people not using their best endeavours to secure normal housing accommodation for their families but the staff are alive to this situation.

## WELFARE OF THE BLIND

### Ascertainment

During the year 20 cases were brought to my notice who might be suffering from blindness; all were referred to a Consultant Ophthalmologist and 14 were subsequently classified as blind and 6 as partially sighted. Where treatment was recommended by the Consultant the cases were followed up to ensure that this was received. Table 28 shows the causes



of the blindness and the recommendations made by the Consultant.

The general practitioner is notified when his patient is being examined by an Ophthalmologist for the purpose of blind registration and given a copy of Form B.D.8 after the examination.

TABLE 28

Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends	Cause of disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
1 (a) No treatment ...	3	1	—	6
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical)	4	3	—	3
2 Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment. ... ..	2	3	—	3

In addition two partially sighted persons were re-examined by a Consultant Ophthalmologist. There was no change in classification in either case.

### Social Rehabilitation

One person under the age of 65 years who was newly ascertained to be partially sighted and who was suitable for such a course, was sent on a Course of Social Rehabilitation and later transferred to a Course of Industrial Rehabilitation.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There was one case of this disease notified during the year.

### Register of Blind and Partially Sighted

At the end of the year there were 108 registered blind persons and 24 partially sighted persons residing within the City. Table 29 shows the numbers on both registers at the beginning of the year, those removed therefrom by death, change of residence, etc., those added by ascertainment and immigration, and the numbers on the registers at the end of the year.

TABLE 29

		Blind			Partially Sighted	
		M.	F.		M.	F.
On Register at 31st Dec., 1962	...	41	64	...	13	10
Removed from Register during year	...	6	7	...	2	3
Admitted to Register during year	...	4	12	...	4	2
On Register at 31st December, 1963	...	39	69	...	15	9

The distribution of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1963, by age and sex is shown in Table 30 and the occupations shown in Table 31.

TABLE 30

Age Group	Blind.		Partially Sighted	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 — 4	—	—	—	—
5 — 10	—	—	2	2
11 — 15	—	—	—	—
16 — 20	—	—	1	—
21 — 29	2	2	3	—
30 — 39	2	5	1	—
40 — 49	6	5	2	1
50 — 59	3	9	2	—
60 — 64	2	3	1	1
65 — 69	3	7	—	1
70 — 79	13	20	1	2
80 — 84	3	9	—	2
85 — 89	4	7	2	—
90 and over	1	2	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—
	39	69	15	9

TABLE 31

	M.	F.
16 years and upwards		
Employed—In Workshops for the Blind	7	2
Elsewhere	2	2
Not Employed—Not available for work 16-59	—	15
Not available for work 60-64	1	2
Not capable of work 16-59	3	2
Not capable of work 60-64	1	1
Not working 65 and over	24	45
Already trained for sheltered employment	1	—
	39	69

Miss Speight the Home Teacher of the Blind retired on account of ill health on 4th July, 1964. I should like to put on record my appreciation of the work she did for the blind people of Carlisle over a period of 27 years.

### Sheltered Employment

The operation of the Carlisle Workshops is the responsibility of a Joint Sub-Committee consisting of 6 members of Cumberland County Council and 4 members of Carlisle

City Council. The County Clerk and County Medical Officer are Clerk and Executive Officer while the City Treasurer is Financial Officer to the Joint Sub-Committee. The City Engineer and Surveyor carries out maintenance work for the buildings on behalf of the Joint Sub-Committee.

Table 32 shows the number of City Blind and Partially Sighted Persons in the Petteril Bank Workshops at 31st December, 1963.

TABLE 32

	Blind				Part ally Sighted			
	Employed		Undergoing Training		Employed		Undergoing Training	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Basket Worker ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush Makers ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firewood Workers ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mattress Making ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Knitting Machine ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upholstery ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	—

## WELFARE OF THE DEAF

There were 61 registered deaf persons in the City at 31st December, and in Table 33 is set forth their distribution by age and sex.

TABLE 33

	Without Speech		With Speech.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Children under 16 years ...	7	2	—	1
Persons aged 16-64 years ...	19	14	3	7
Persons aged 65 years and over ...	2	5	—	1

The Carlisle Diocesan Association for the Deaf continued to act as the City's agents in respect of persons suffering from this handicap. The Mission is based in central premises in Carlisle which in addition to providing office accommodation and a meeting place for the deaf, houses the local Hard of Hearing Club.

## OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS

At the end of the year there were 115 persons registered under the Council's scheme for Other Handicapped Persons.

Table 34 shows the number on the Register at 31st December, 1963, by age and sex.

TABLE 34

	M.	F.
Children under 16 years ...	2	—
Persons aged 16-64 years ...	41	54
Persons aged 65 years and over ...	8	10

Of the persons registered:—

- 8 are suffering from cerebral palsy.
- 8 are epileptics, and
- 8 are the victims of poliomyelitis,

The Handicapped Person's Club continues to fill a great need in the lives of severely handicapped persons and during the summer outings were arranged. We are indebted to many people who have come to the Club at the request of our Welfare Assistant, Mrs. Irving, to entertain the members. Particular mention should be made of the help given by the Fire and Ambulance Service both in their official duties and as volunteer helpers in their own time. Financial assistance was given to 5 handicapped persons to provide various adaptations in their houses.

Occupational therapy and handicraft classes were continued throughout the year, the former service being provided in conjunction with the East Cumberland Hospital Management Committee on an agency basis.

### **Sheltered Employment and Training**

One sighted handicapped basket maker was employed throughout the year and one young woman, who suffers from cerebral palsy with athetosis, continued to attend.

### **Epileptics**

8 epileptics were registered as handicapped persons in the City and attended the Club for Handicapped Persons. A further epileptic was known to the department; she was not registered but had been in hospital. No major social problems arose during the year.

### **Spastics**

8 adults were registered with the Local Authority under the Scheme for Other Handicapped Persons and 2 of these receive occupational therapy.

The City Council allows free use of the Public Baths on Friday and Saturday evenings to the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship and this body welcomes spastics to its sessions.

## **REGISTRATION OF HOMES**

There are three Homes for the aged registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, whose main function is the reception of the aged. These Homes were regularly visited during the year and found to be operated in a satisfactory manner. Once again I should like to point out that the Council has approved the standards for such Homes and any person contemplating opening one is recommended to call at the Health Department and obtain the necessary information before incurring expense on a house which might not be suitable for the purpose in mind.

## **ACTION UNDER SECTION 48—TEMPORARY PROTECTION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY**

Action was necessary when a lady was admitted to Part III Accommodation. Her Solicitors subsequently accepted responsibility.



## **ACTION UNDER SECTION 50— BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD**

The City Council arranged for the burial of bodies of eight persons who had died and in respect of whom no suitable arrangement for the disposal of the bodies had been made.

### **GENERAL**

Local voluntary bodies continued to play a vital role in the welfare of the aged and handicapped and the co-operation between such bodies and the City Council continues to be excellent. Financial assistance has continued to be given to these organisations to enable them to carry on with their work.

#### **The Carlisle Old People's Welfare Council**

The City Council has again been represented on the Executive Committee of this body, which provides a most necessary chiropody service for old people. During the year 6,635 treatments were given to 971 patients. Although the Council now has a scheme for Chiropody under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, it was considered highly desirable that the scheme operated by the Old People's Welfare Council should be left at least for the present undisturbed.

3 new Clubs were formed bringing the total number to 24 with a membership in the region of 2,300. A number of visits and holidays have been arranged for Club members through the agency of the Old People's Welfare Council.

#### **The Carlisle Council of Social Service**

The Corporation continued its grant to and representations on the Executive Committee of this Council. The Citizen's Advice Bureau provided by this Council dealt with 2,415 callers during the year.

#### **The W.V.S. (Carlisle County Borough Branch)**

The Meals on Wheels Service and the Old People's Dining Club were continued during the year by the W.V.S., the City Council making a grant towards the service. This is a much appreciated practical expression of voluntary help. The W.V.S. provides meals on wheels four days per week.

#### **Infantile Paralysis Fellowship**

This body still flourishes and the City Council has again allowed the local branch the full use of the Corporation swimming baths free of charge. The number of sessions was increased to two each week. The baths are very well used and their use is fully justified.



**SECTION VII.**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR**



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E. BOADEN, A.M.I.P.H.Eng.

Encouraged by the progress made during the previous twelve months resulting from a settled staffing position and further stimulated by first the prospect and finally the attainment of the many advantages associated with the move into the new Civic Centre the inspectorate settled down, with enthusiasm, to consolidate the improved position which had been so long and difficult to achieve.

Every forward looking public health inspector's office aims to keep abreast with modern techniques and developments and the use of instruments to measure sound, light, smoke density and moisture is becoming increasingly prevalent. Moreover, visual evidence provided by the judicious use of such instruments can often furnish that extra degree of assurance in the fairness and equity of official requests to which ordinary questioning man is quite properly entitled. To this end, therefore, authority has been sought for the acquisition of a number of metering and other instruments. Sites for the stationing of atmospheric pollution measuring equipment are being selected and will shortly be set up. The routine quality testing of milk samples is now being done within the Department and the many benefits thereby derived are already manifest.

Emerging from this impetus in the Department's activities is a realisation that if its continued progress is not to be restricted some increase in clerical assistance will have to be forthcoming and the mobility of the inspectorate will need to be improved. This is notwithstanding some considerable streamlining which has been effected in the office routine.

A decision was finally made with regard to the provision of slaughterhouse facilities in the City. A new slaughterhouse providing such a service to all who require it, is to be built at Kingstown by the private Company,

Carlisle Butchers (1962) Limited, and is to be fully operational by the 1st July, 1965. The old public slaughterhouse in Devonshire Walk will then be demolished. By this time that area of Bitts Park now used by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will have been vacated and will revert to the Corporation. The harmonious development of the two sites is already under consideration.

The building of new public conveniences has been authorised at Harraby, Bitts Park and Upperby Park and should be available to the public early in the new year.

In September the inspection of all animal carcasses slaughtered for human consumption became compulsory by way of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. The memorandum laying down the method of both ante and post mortem inspection sets a fairly high standard, and placed the duty squarely and exclusively upon all local authorities. One hundred per cent. meat inspection has been carried out in Carlisle for many years but has always required some assistance from the personnel of the slaughterhouses. This is a system which up to now has been widely and successfully operated by many local authorities throughout the country, particularly where there has been a heavy inspection commitment, usually under factory production methods, within their area.

While it was known that the Regulations would be coming into force in the latter part of the year it was not anticipated that such relatively short notice would be given between their publication and operational dates and this combined with the acute national shortage of meat inspectors created a period of great difficulty for many local authorities. The only way to cope with this emergency was by diverting public health inspectors exclusively to meat inspection, until such time as additional meat inspectors became available and could be recruited. For several months following the introduction of these Regulations any discretion as to relative priorities in the use of its public health inspectors was denied this Authority and despite an early and substantial increase in the establishment of inspectors and much advertising of vacancies this unbalanced position still obtained at the end of the year. It

would appear most ill-advised to attempt to satisfy fully any one aspect of public health at the expense of other equally important aspects of public health when it was clearly evident that the man power required to carry out this work was just not available.

With the initiative thus no longer freely in the hands of the Department the campaign of intensive and sustained health education which has been envisaged as one of its major activities during the year could be developed no further than that which resulted from the personal contact and exchange of views between the inspectors and the public, in the normal course of their duties, and while I would not, for one moment, seek to de-value this method of spreading information the results inevitably were something less than had been planned.

The declaration of the Solway Terrace Clearance Area was the major action in the field of slum clearance during the year, supported by various other representations of small isolated pockets of unfit houses in a number of scattered sites within the City. To the impatient, slum clearance procedure seems a continuous and protracted exercise which can only be seen to have been productive in the cumulative result of many years of arduous work. There frequently arises the urge to concentrate the whole team of inspectors on this most satisfying of activities, an urge which must be resisted in the interest of a more balanced programme including many equally important branches of public health but which unfortunately in their beneficial results are not so manifest.

On the question of balanced activities one is conscious that there looms on the legislative horizon proposals to introduce a measure of compulsion to provide basic amenities to dwelling-houses lacking such amenities but otherwise with a foreseeable 'life' sufficient to justify their improvement, and also proposals to give to office and shop workers welfare standards no less than those enjoyed by factory workers over many years, and so the pattern of public health and environmental hygiene is never static but continues to advance in the light of changing times and conditions,



# LIST OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS PUBLISHED IN 1963

## **Clean Air Act, 1956.**

- S.I. 1275/63 Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels), Regs. 1963 (22nd July, 1963).

## **Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**

- S.I. 1435/63 Bread and Flour Regs. 1963. (19th August, 1963).  
S.I. 1083/63 Ice Cream (Heat Treatment Etc.) (Amdt.) Regs. 1963. (12th June, 1963).  
S.I. 1503/63 Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regs. 1963 (28th August, 1963).  
S.I. 1229/63 Meat Inspection Regs. 1963 (11th July, 1963).  
S.I. 1571/63 Milk (Special Designation) Regs. 1963. (16th September, 1963).  
S.I. 844/63 Soft Drink Regs 1963. (22nd April, 1963)

## **Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954.**

- S.I. 795/63 Landlord and Tenant (Notices) Regs. 1963. (11th April, 1963).

## **Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.**

- S.I. 1298/63 Poisons List Order, 1963. (25th July, 1963).  
S.I. 1299/63 Poisons Rules, 1963. (25th July, 1963).

## **Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circulars.**

- F.S.H. 1/63 )  
& 15/63 ) Approved Chemical Agents.  
5/63 7/63 ) Milk and Dairies (General Regs. 1959)  
F.S.H. 4/63 Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regs. 1958.  
F.S.H. 6/63 Soft Drinks Regs. 1963.  
F.S.H. 8/63 Bread and Flour Regs. 1963.  
F.S.H. 9/63 Meat Inspection Regs. 1963.  
F.S.H. 11/63 Milk (Special Designation) Regs. 1963.

## **Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circulars.**

- Circ. M.H.L.G. 7/63 Clean Air, 1956.  
Circ. M.H.L.G. 25/63 Clean Air Act, 1956. Chimney Heights.  
Circ. M.H.L.G. 36/63 Discretionary Payments to Occupiers Displaced by Acquisition of Land or Slum Clearance.  
Circ. M.H.L.G. 39/63 Treatment of Derelict Land.  
Circ. M.H.L.G. 54/63 I. Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regs. 1963.  
II. Local Land Charges Register.  
Circ. M.H.L.G. 69/63 Clean Air Act, 1956. Smoke Control Areas.  
Clean Air Act, 1956. Memorandum on Chimney Heights.  
Command Paper No. 2050—Housing.  
Model Byelaws—Series XXVII. Public Sanitary Conveniences—Amendments and New Edition.  
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. (Royal Assent 31st July, 1963).  
Noise—Final Report—Committee on Problem of Noise (Chairman: Sir Alan Wilson).

# INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

## Number and Nature of Inspections

During the year 1963 the following inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors to the Premises detailed:—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.					Visits
DWELLING HOUSES—Re Housing defects	...	...	...	...	318
" " Other visits	...	...	...	...	131

Visits to ALL PREMISES for purposes of:—

Sec.					
23	Maintenance of Public Sewers	...	...	...	42
39	Provisions as to drainage, etc., of existing buildings	...	...	...	226
40	Provisions as to soilpipes and ventilation shafts	...	...	...	1
44	Sanitary accommodation insufficient or requiring reconstruction	...	...	...	19
45	Buildings having defective closets, capable of repair	...	...	...	35
46	Sanitary conveniences in workplaces, etc.	...	...	...	4
51	Care of closets by occupiers	...	...	...	—
52	Care of sanitary conveniences used in common	...	...	...	4
55	Means of access to houses for removal of refuse, etc.	...	...	...	—
56	Paving and drainage of yards and passages	...	...	...	11
58	Dangerous buildings	...	...	...	38
79	Mandatory removal of accumulations of noxious matter	...	...	...	10
80	Removal of manure, etc.	...	...	...	4
83	Cleansing of filthy or verminous premises	...	...	...	24
84	Cleansing or destruction of filthy or verminous articles	...	...	...	1
89	Sanitary conveniences at inns, etc., and places of public entertainment	...	...	...	27
92a	Premises in such a condition as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance	...	...	...	259
92b	Animals kept in such a manner as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance	...	...	...	15
92c	Accumulation or deposit prejudicial to health or a nuisance	...	...	...	99
92d	Dust and effluvia caused by trade or business, etc.	...	...	...	71
92e	Overcrowded and ill-ventilated workplaces	...	...	...	—
108	Bye-laws—Fish Frying	...	...	...	4
"	Offensive trades	...	...	...	9
138	Provision of water supplies	...	...	...	4

Sec.					Visits
154	Prohibition of sales by rag dealers	...	...	...	—
240	Bye-laws—Common lodging houses	...	...	...	6
259	Nuisances—Watercourses, etc.	...	...	...	39
268	" Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	...	...	...	7

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961.

Sec.					
17	Summary power to remedy choked drains	...	...	...	45
26	Emergency powers to deal with Defective Premises	...	...	...	3
27	" " " " Derelict Buildings	...	...	...	11
34	" " " " Accumulations of Rubbish	...	...	...	4
61	Nuisance from Pigeons	...	...	...	8
77	Hairdressing—Bye-laws	...	...	...	12

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Investigating infectious disease	...	...	...	...	109
Investigating food poisoning	...	...	...	...	52

## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke abatement observations	...	...	...	...	57
Premises, furnaces, etc., visited	...	...	...	...	49

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT., 1955, Etc.

Total visits re Food Hygiene Regulations	...	...	...	1070
Total visits re Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	85
Public slaughterhouses and bacon factory	...	...	...	125
Sampling—For bacteriological examinations	...	...	...	188
Sampling—For Analysis	...	...	...	100

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

At Shops, etc.	...	...	...	...	227
At Slaughterhouses	.....	...	...	...	119
At Bacon Factory	...	...	...	...	398
At Poultry Packing Station	...	...	...	...	93

## HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

### HOUSING ACT, 1957.

#### Sec.

4	re Standard of fitness	...	...	...	789
9-10-16	„ Repair and reconstruction of unfit houses	...	...	...	98
17	„ Demolition and closure of unfit houses	...	...	...	112
18	„ Closing of parts of buildings	...	...	...	11
81	„ Entry of "Permitted No." in Rent Books	...	...	...	—
Part 3	„ Clearance and re-development areas	...	...	...	266
Part 4	„ Abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	8
Part 4	„ Permitted numbers	...	...	...	2

### HOUSING ACT, 1949.

re Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	88
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

### HOUSING ACT, 1961.

re Houses in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	30
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

### RENT ACT, 1957

re Certificate of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	9
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT

ACT, 1961	...	...	...	...	48
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1961	...	...	...	...	59
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

## LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925.

Inspections re Search Forms	...	...	...	...	94
No. of Search Forms completed	...	...	...	...	1257

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

#### Sec.

7	Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	164
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	1
7	Other premises, sites of buildings and engineering works	...	...	...	5
113	re Outworkers	...	...	...	—

## SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Visits

re Hours, Sunday Trading, Young Persons, etc.	...	...	...	...	30
re Welfare Provisions	...	...	...	...	146

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Local Authority properties	...	...	...	...	23
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	40
All other, including business premises	...	...	...	...	88
Agricultural properties	...	...	...	...	6

## INSECT PEST CONTROL

Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

## DRAINAGE INSPECTION AND VISITS.

Drains opened out for inspection	...	...	...	...	...	18
Water, colour and other tests	...	...	...	...	...	58

## OTHER INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Non-industrial premises, Offices, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	35
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	4
Public Conveniences, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	109
Swimming baths and pools	...	...	...	...	...	5
Refuse Tips, Salvage Depots, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	44
re Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Agr'c. Produce, grading and marking	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	...	...	...	...	...	47
„ Rag, Flock and other filling materials Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	25
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	414
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	786

## List of [Contraventions and Works Executed

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Sec.		Fnd.	Abtd.
23	Maintenance and Cleansing of certain public sewers	—	—
24	Recovery of cost of maintaining sewers	1	1
39	Drainage, etc., of existing buildings	30	28
44	Buildings having insufficient closet accommodation or closets so defective as to require recon- struction	3	3
45	Buildings having defective closets, capable of repair	11	10
46	Provision of sanitary conveniences in workplaces	—	—
55	Means of access to houses for removal of refuse, etc	—	—
56	Paving and drainage of yards and passages	2	2
92a	Premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance	55	30
92c	Accumulation or deposit prejudicial to health or a nuisance	3	2
		105	76

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961.

Sec.		Fnd.	Abtd.
17	Summary power to remedy stopped-up drains	16	16
26	Defective Premises	1	1
34	Accumulations of Rubbish	1	1
		18	18



# SHOPS ACT, 1950.

## Sec.

1	Closing of shops on weekly half-holidays ... ..	1	—
19	Meal times to be allowed ... ..	—	—
22	Offences regarding Sunday employment of staff ...	2	—
37	Seats for female shopworkers to be provided ...	1	—
38 (1a)	Suitable and sufficient ventilation ... ..	1	1
38 (1b)	Provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient temperature ... ..	—	2
38 (2)	Provision of sanitary conveniences ... ..	7	1
38 (3)	Provision of suitable lighting ... ..	1	—
38 (4)	Provision of suitable washing facilities ...	1	1
38 (5)	Provision of facilities for taking meals ...	—	—
47	Closing of shop on Sunday ... ..	—	1
		14	6

# FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

## Sec.

1	Cleansing ... ..	—	—
7	Sanitary Accommodation:—		
	Insufficient provided ... ..	—	—
	Maintenance ... ..	8	6
	Cleanliness ... ..	4	6
	Adequate lighting ... ..	1	—
	Ventilation and I.V.S. ... ..	1	—
	Privacy—Door, screening, etc. ... ..	—	1
	Access ... ..	—	—
	Separate ... ..	—	1
	Notices indicating sanitary accommodation ...	1	1
	Screen approach ... ..	—	—
		15	15

# CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

## Sec.

1	Emission of dark smoke from chimneys ... ..	6	7
16	Smoke nuisances ... ..	2	1

# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

## Sec.

4	Notice requiring execution of works ... ..	2	—
---	--	---	---

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960	...	2	1
---------------------------	-----	---	---

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960	...	5	5
---	-----	---	---

# MILK & DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS.

Reg. 31	Exposure of Milk to Heat and Protection from Contamination ... ..	1	—
---------	--	---	---

# HOUSING ACT, 1961.

Houses in Multiple Occupation ... ..	23	—
--------------------------------------	----	---

LANDLORD & TENANT ACT, 1962	...	20	5
-----------------------------	-----	----	---



# Summary of Complaints, Contraventions and Notices served.

	Complaints and Information Received	CONTRAVENTIONS		NOTICES		STAT. NOTICES	
		Found	Abated	Served	Abated	Served	Abated
Public Health ... ..	326	112	77	89	68	18	18
Food and Drugs Unsound Food ... ..	181	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs ... ..	37	204	306	82	83	—	—
Shops ... ..	5	14	1	10	1	—	—
Factories ... ..	2	15	15	13	11	—	—
Housing ... ..	54	43	5	9	2	—	—
Rodent Control ... ..	240	2	—	2	—	—	—
Clean Air ... ..	13	8	8	8	8	—	—
Rent Act ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk and Dairies (General) Regs. ... ..	8	1	—	1	—	—	—
Noise Abatement ... ..	5	2	1	2	1	—	—
Caravan Sites and Control of Development ... ..	4	4	4	4	4	—	—

## HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

By the end of the year the balance of unfit houses on the current programme had been reduced to 577, of which action had been completed and displacement awaited in respect of 27 houses, and action was proceeding in respect of a further 130 houses, leaving a balance of 420 still to be dealt with.

A total of 131 houses were represented to Health Committee as being unfit for human habitation, 111 under Section 42 and 20 under Sections 16 and 18, Housing Act, 1957. Of the 111 represented under Section 42, certificates of unfitness had already been issued in respect of 8 houses owned by the Local Authority, and a further 9 houses had previously been represented as individually unfit houses, 4 being the Subject of Closing Orders and unoccupied.

Detailed inspections were completed in respect of over 250 houses, made up of two large districts referred to in previous reports plus a number of smaller groups of houses and individually unfit dwellings.

As I have previously reported, there are within the City many back-to-back and other small houses which have a reasonable frontage and a basic fabric which could be made sound, yet as individual units of living accommodation are entirely unsuitable and lack space required for the provision of modern amenities. In many cases it is possible, and desirable, by combining the front and back houses, or two adjoining houses, to form larger units of fit accommodation with space for reasonable living and with an expected life of some thirty or more years. By reconditioning and improving houses it is possible to retain the character of a residential area and to avoid the creation of unsightly derelict property or vacant sites, which may give rise to conditions of nuisance and expose the undesirable rear view of other properties.

Three of the areas inspected were largely made up of these small houses, about 100 in the Charlotte Street/Milbourne Crescent district, 30 in Charles Street and South Street, and 14 in Metcalfe Street, and in each area a multiplicity of owners and owner-occupiers. Letters were addressed to all owners informing them that their houses are scheduled as being unfit, outlining the possibility of improving and preserving the property, and giving them an opportunity of considering what action they might wish to take, either individually or jointly, before formal action is initiated by the Council. The owners were also advised that schemes of improvement may qualify for grant, and under certain circumstances loans may be available from the Authority to finance some of the balance of costs not covered by grant.

The direct response to this letter was disappointing but I am still of the opinion that a serious attempt to preserve these properties is worthwhile and in the best interest of the City generally. Such a proposal is fraught with numerous difficulties inseparable from any scheme in which multiple ownership is involved.

## **Clearance Areas**

Within the Corporation Road and Solway Terrace district, overshadowed by the new Civic Centre in course of erection, and bordered on one side by the pleasant environs of the Castle and the Victoria Park, there remains one of the larger concentrations of unfit houses, slums which display most of the features of squalor and congestion normally associated with the decayed centre of an industrial town. Rather than prolong the life of any of these houses representation of the whole 98 unfit houses was made at one time, action which resulted in the declaration of the Carlisle (Solway Terrace) Clearance Area.

Following extensive slum clearance work over the past seven years, re-development of the Caldewgate/Shaddongate district commenced which will entirely alter its character, replacing by small warehouses, light industrial establishments and the like, the densely populated and dilapidated small houses in narrow streets, cheek by jowl with stabling for horses, junk and scrap dealers yards, poultry runs and pigeon cotes. Action to remove the remainder of unfit houses in this district continues with the declaration of a small clearance area in Duke Street, comprising two houses, and a decision to secure clearance of the 14 houses in the Queen Street and Rigg Street Clearance Area by the declaration of a Clearance Order.

Action also continued to clear the unfit houses in the "Wapping" district where similar commercial redevelopment is expected to take place. A further two small blocks of unfit houses in private ownership were demolished to allow for extension of a factory and of warehouse accommodation. Displacement of the occupants took place from 7 houses in Currock Street which had been purchased by the Council, and from 9 houses within the South John Street Compulsory Purchase Order. Further progress was made by the declaration of the Carlisle (Water Street) Clearance Area, comprising 7 occupied houses, 4 unoccupied houses the subject of Closing Orders, and 2 shops.

This year saw the demolition and site clearance of property included in two compulsory purchase orders, the William Street Clearance Area being converted into a car park, and the Denton Crescent Clearance Area into an open space.

## Clearance Areas

DESCRIPTION OF AREA	ACTION DURING THE YEAR
The Carlisle (William Street) Clearance Area, 1959. Incorporated in the Carlisle (Housing) No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959, comprising 60 occupied and 17 unoccupied houses.	One remaining family comprising 4 persons was displaced and re-housed in a Corporation owned house, after which the property was demolished and the site cleared.
The Carlisle (Denton Crescent) Clearance Area, 1959. Incorporated in the Carlisle (No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960. Comprising 36 occupied houses.	Demolished and the site cleared.
The Carlisle (Harraby Street) Clearance Area, 1962. Incorporated in the Carlisle (Harraby Street) Clearance Order, 1963. Comprising 12 occupied houses.	The Clearance Order was confirmed in November. By agreement 1 family comprising 2 persons was displaced and re-housed in a Corporation owned house.
The Carlisle (Queen Street and Rigg Street) Clearance Area. 1962. Comprising 13 occupied houses and 1 unoccupied house.	Resolution to secure clearance by making the Carlisle (Queen Street and Rigg Street) Clearance Order.
The Carlisle (South John Street Odd Nos.) Clearance Area, 1962, and the Carlisle (South John Street Even Nos.) Clearance Area, 1962. Incorporated in the Carlisle Housing (No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963. Comprising 11 occupied and 8 unoccupied houses.	The Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed and became operative. 9 families comprising 30 persons were displaced and re-housed in Corporation owned houses.
The Carlisle (Solway Terrace) Clearance Area, 1963. Comprising 98 houses.	Declared. Resolution to purchase by making the Carlisle (No. 2) (Solway Terrace) Compulsory Order, 1963.
The Carlisle (Duke Street) Clearance Area. 1963. Comprising 2 houses.	Declared. Resolution to purchase by making the Carlisle (No. 3) (Duke Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963.
The Carlisle (Water Street) Clearance Area. 1963. Comprising 7 occupied and 4 unoccupied houses and 2 shops.	Declared.



## INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

20 houses in private ownership were represented as being unfit for human habitation and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered fit.

### Demolition and Closure

Demolition Orders were made in respect of 6 houses and Closing Orders in respect of a further 14 houses where demolition would have an adverse effect upon adjoining houses or other buildings.

Closing Orders were made in respect of 2 houses where the owner had previously expressed a desire to recondition but found, on subsequent enquiry, that the expected life of the property was insufficient to warrant the capital expenditure involved.

A total of 16 individual houses were demolished during the year, 7 in pursuance of Demolition Orders, 8 which had been the subject of Closing Orders, and 1 owned by the Authority, to which a Certificate of Unfitness applied.

The purchaser of 11 houses and a shop in Denton Street and Dale Street, which became due for demolition following Demolition Orders, asked that demolition be deferred so as to enable him to submit a scheme to recondition part and to demolish the remainder and re-develop the site for commercial use.

### Undertakings to make fit:

Undertakings were entered into by the owners to render 7 houses fit for human habitation and with modern amenities. 6 of these houses were three isolated pairs of back-to-back houses and in each case the combination of a pair to provide one fit house made it possible to retain the unbroken frontage of terraced property in Denton Street, Grey Street and Brook Street. Work was satisfactorily completed in respect of one house.

Further efforts to retain a short terrace of modernised houses in Brook Street were assisted by the Town Planning Committee which resolved to encourage the continued residential use and to discourage further non-residential intrusion. 8 of the back-to-back houses in this street were made the subject of Closing Orders, referred to previously, in order to avoid unnecessary delay in re-housing the occupants and to allow a new owner time to prepare and submit a scheme of conversion and improvement. Negotiations also continue to secure that a further 2 back-to-back



houses made the subject of Closing Orders shall also be improved by the eventual purchaser.

14 of the houses represented during the year are situated in Metcalfe Street and the principal owners gave informal undertakings to carry out works which, after the demolition of 3 houses to provide additional rear open space, would result in 6 modernised houses being made available for letting and a seventh for occupation by the owner. Action was deferred to allow for negotiations with the remaining owners, two of which are also occupiers, and for the preparation of plans and lists of works.

### **Undertaking to Close.**

A vacant house in South John Street was represented in order to secure that it would not at any future time be re-let for human habitation and the owner entered into a formal undertaking to this effect.

### **Closing parts of buildings.**

Closing Orders under the provisions of Section 18 of the Act were made in respect of two separate houses over shops in the Caldewgate area. Further orders were made to secure the discontinuance of use as living accommodation of attic rooms over 2 houses which were to be reconditioned.

### **Certificates of Unfitness**

No new Certificates were issued during the year. The occupants were displaced from 11 houses owned by the Local Authority which had previously been certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health. At the end of the year 1 certified house was still occupied, and demolition was awaited of a further 22 houses which had been vacated following the issue of certificates and appropriate resolutions of the City Council.

### **House repairable at reasonable cost.**

Notice was served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, requiring the execution of works at one house where, in addition to the extensive works of repair and to remedy dampness specified in the notice, additional works of modernisation were carried out.

## HOUSING STATISTICS

	No of houses represented.	Orders made or Confirmed and Operative.	Families.	Displacement to Council Houses Persons.	Demolished Closed or Made Fit.
In Clearance Areas	111	31	12	38	96
Individual Unfit Houses	20	—	—	—	—
Section 17. Demolition Orders	—	6	21	54	15
"    Closing Orders	—	14	9	29	15
Undertaking to make fit	—	7	—	—	1
Undertaking to put out of use for human habitation	—	—	—	—	—
Section 18. Closing Orders	—	1	—	—	1
Section 35. Closing Orders made where Demolition Orders revoked	—	4	3	8	3
Unfit houses included in unfitness orders	—	—	—	—	—
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	131	63	56	150	132

## IMPROVEMENT AND CONVERSION GRANTS

Within the past 12 years there have been several Acts directed towards the preservation of structurally sound houses with a substantial life still in them, and to turn them into decent up-to-date houses by improving their amenities. The Acts, through the agency of Local Authorities, provide for exchequer assistance in the form of grants, both discretionary and standard.

Discretionary grants, made at the discretion of the Local Authority, are available for dwellings which can be brought up to a defined standard comparable with that of a modern house, also for the adaptation of non-residential buildings as houses, and for the conversion of sub-standard house property to provide satisfactory dwellings. Normally, the improved dwelling is expected to have a life ahead of it of at least 30 years.

Standard grants are not restricted and are intended in the main for houses which cannot be brought up to the high standard required in the case of discretionary grants, but which warrant some expenditure to make them more comfortable for an expected life of at least 15 years. The qualifying standard for standard grants is lower in order to make them widely available, and Local Authorities are bound to approve applications in all cases where the statutory requirements are met.

Applications for grant assistance, with their structural, legal and financial implications, involve several departments and Committees of the Local Authority, and there is close liaison between this Department and that of the City Engineer regarding the estimated life of properties, the implication of future slum clearance action, and to ensure that the specified requirements of each type of grant shall be met in a manner which will at the same time achieve satisfactory planning of the improved dwelling. This work entailed 73 visits of inspection, the scrutiny of plans submitted by the applicants, and a great number of telephone calls and interviews with owners, architects and contractors, during the preparatory stages.

Inspection of works in progress and of completed improvements are not normally undertaken by my Department unless the work is done in conjunction with a scheme to recondition unfit property.

As opportunity arises owners and occupiers are advised as to the availability of grants, their amounts, and how to apply. As previously reported, letters were addressed to the owners of about 150 houses regarding the possibility of conversion and improvement with the assistance of grants and possibly loans.

During the year the Council approved schemes submitted in support of applications for standard grants in



respect of 59 houses and for discretionary grants in respect of 20 completed dwellings. Not all of these schemes were proceeded with by the owners. The Treasurer reported that since the inception of the scheme until November of this year, a total of 270 grants had been approved, approximately half of which were standard grants and the other half discretionary grants, and that the total amount advanced by way of grants in these cases was £45,000.

Not all works of house improvement become the subject of application for grant assistance, and I note that during the year plans were submitted for bye-law approval of new kitchens, bathrooms, etc. works of improvement and conversions, in respect of a total of 140 houses. This total is considerably in excess of the proportion which are also drawn up for grant earning schemes, but in all cases there is liaison with the Building Inspectors to ensure that so far as possible the requirements specified for grants shall be achieved in all cases.

### **ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION**

During the year 57 smoke observations were carried out and 44 visits were made to factories and other premises, to investigate smoke nuisances and to obtain information to be used in those instances where proposals were submitted to the Council to erect new chimneys to factory furnaces, and where a suitable height for the chimney had to be determined.

Thirteen complaints were received during the year relating to atmospheric pollution, and as a result of these complaints, together with information obtained from smoke observations, eight notices were served. Six of these were under Section 1 of the Clean Air Act and two under Section 16 relating to smoke nuisances. Six of these notices were complied with within a short time of their service. Of the two notices not complied with by the year-end one related to a factory incinerator which occasionally emits dark smoke for prolonged periods. The firm concerned have been approached regarding this matter and are now experimenting with adaptation to the plant in an endeavour to reduce the smoke emissions to an absolute minimum.

As a result of frequent representations from this department to the management of another factory, it is hoped that the remaining outstanding notice will be complied with during 1964. The existing coal fired boiler plant is to be replaced by two oil-fired boilers of smaller capacity. These will be fully automatic and being more easily controlled by the boiler-house staff, should prove to be virtually smoke-free.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government published a Memorandum on chimney heights in 1963, which is

to be regarded as a guide rather than a mathematically precise way of reaching a final decision on chimney height. It provides a relatively simple method of calculating the approximate chimney height thought to be desirable in normal circumstances, and is based on the amount of sulphur dioxide which is expected to be emitted in the flue gases of the chimney. Chimney heights to six premises were approved during the year.

The conversion of a hand-fired Lancashire Boiler to oil-firing was completed early in the year and thereby eliminated what had been a constant source of dark-smoke emission. In several other existing premises new heating systems were provided, all of which complied with the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

As a general rule the level of pollution from industrial chimneys has remained low with pollution from domestic chimneys being of greatest significance. A step towards obtaining an indication of the level of pollution throughout the City was taken when the Council approved in principle to the establishment of three sites where apparatus will be installed which will sample smoke and sulphur dioxide gas from the atmosphere. Assessment of the degree of different types of pollution in the area, or of different parts of the area will therefore be possible, and information thus obtained may help to decide what remedial measures are necessary and their order of priority.

## **NOISE ABATEMENT**

5 complaints were received during the year and a total of 59 visits were made in connection with these complaints.

Two of the complaints were dealt with informally by discussions with the persons concerned. One complaint involved the noise caused by a refrigerator motor in a shop, and the other was a noise from a local dairy caused by milk driers and the fuel jets to the factory boiler when working to a maximum capacity. After the discussions some adjustments were made to the plant in each case and no further complaints were received.

Two notices were served in respect of noise nuisances. The first notice was in respect of a noise nuisance caused by the fan to the ducts of a dust extraction system in a local factory. The noise was of such a magnitude as to cause complaints from local residents and after discussions with the management and service of a notice a series of insulating baffles were introduced which reduced the noise to more reasonable proportions.

A similar complaint was dealt with at a local factory manufacturing chocolate eggs, an air intake duct being installed to draw air into a machine designed to cool the chocolate egg moulds. Again the intake fan was the cause of the trouble and a temporary solution was effected by the con-



struction of a baffle over the intake to the duct which reduced the noise to a more acceptable level. The management of the firm gave an undertaking that at the end of the season for the chocolate eggs the machinery would be moved to a more suitable position with a properly constructed and shielded intake duct.

The determination and control of airborne noise is a problem which is receiving increasing attention at the present time and it was during the year that the Wilson Committee published its final report on Noise. The report was published after a thorough examination of a diversity of noise sources ranging from road and air transport to rotary lawn mowers. It is now greatly appreciated that high level noise is detrimental to the normal health and efficiency of the individual, and the Wilson Committee have endeavoured to define, where possible quantitative levels of noise which should become statutory limits are not desirable or cannot be laid down at present, to suggest levels which would serve as guides as to what is reasonable.

In order to determine whether or not these limits are reached in practice the use of a sound level meter is essential since it measures on an internationally standardised decibel scale, the value of alternating pressure waves of the air which have caused the sound. The Health Committee decided to purchase such an instrument during the next financial year, and in order to equip the department with a better understanding of this problem, a Public Health Inspector was delegated to attend a very worthwhile week's course in Noise Hygiene during December at the College of Advanced Technology, Salford.

### **TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS**

For several years the Department has been making representations to the appropriate Committee of the Council about the inadequate provision of sanitary conveniences at the Sands.

This piece of ground has been used as the public showground for the purposes of three annual fairs, as well as circuses and exhibitions. Resulting from this traditional use as a showground the Council licences three caravans to remain on the Sands for occupation by members of the Showmen's Guild all the year round. In addition some forty showmen's families use the Sands, by permission of the Corporation, for winter quarters. The adjoining site of the old cattle markets is now used as a lorry and car park.

Bearing in mind all these circumstances, the Department reported that the provision of sanitary conveniences was inadequate for the purposes of the site.

The Council decided to enter into negotiations with the Showmen's Guild with a view to arranging new sites as winter quarters for the showmen's caravans. Negotiations are proceeding.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

### 1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	24	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	303	164	13	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	18	5	—	—
TOTAL ..	345	170	13	—

### 2. Cases in which defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspec.	by H.M. Inspec.	
Want of Cleanliness (Sec. 1) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (Sec. 2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (Sec. 3) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (Sec. 4) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of floors (Sec. 6) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7)					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .. ..	14	13	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .. ..	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. ..	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	15	15	—	—	—

## Outworkers

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 1 10(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
The Making, etc. of Wearing Apparel ..	1	—	—	—	—	—

## WATER SAMPLING

In addition to the routine sampling carried out by the Water Engineer of raw, partially treated and fully treated water, a sample of mains water from domestic premises within the City was submitted by the Public Health Inspector to both the Public Analyst for chemical examination and the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Both samples were reported to be satisfactory.

Two routine samples of water from the Public Baths at James Street were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. One sample was reported to be unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform bacilli. The Baths Superintendent was informed so that he might take remedial action and a further two samples taken at later date were reported to be satisfactory.

An industrial establishment outside the City boundary but supplied by this authority with water, brought to the department a sample of water containing several small threadlike worms. The worms were identified by the Fresh-water Biological Association Laboratory at Windermere as being of the genus *Stylaria*, a group that can be present in any fresh water in which vegetation grows. They are harmless, but nevertheless objectionable, and might have entered the water supply by a temporary shortcoming in the filters at the intake works. The matter was forthwith reported to the Water Engineer and the nuisance immediately abated.

# RODENT AND INSECT PEST CONTROL

## Surface Treatment — Rodent Control

Complaints or reports received and investigated—240.

		Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Local Authority Premises.	Agricultural Premises.
Premises inspected for presence of rats or mice	...	521	916	299*	15
Premises in which evidence of the presence of rats or mice was found	... ..	273	170	48	3
Visits of inspection and treatment of all types of premises	... ..	3042	—	—	—
No. of baits laid	...	8143	—	—	—

\* This figure includes becks, water courses, river banks, waste ground, etc., as well as normal rated hereditaments owned by the Local Authority.

In the course of the year 3042 visits were made and 494 infestations confirmed.

Rivers, streams, mill-races, agricultural land and building sites were some of the places regularly inspected and test baited during the year. Not that complaints were received about any of them but it is the policy of the Department to prevent nuisance occurring if possible. Consequently, the constant supervision of the probable haunts of rodents is essential in retaining control of the rat population.

There were occasions when the refuse tips seemed suddenly infested with rats. This was no doubt due to the bait laid by the Rodent Operatives being so unattractive in comparison with the food available in the tips that the rats just would not eat it and so their numbers increased.

Variation in the bait and a direct and quick acting poison Zinc Phosphide, soon reduced their numbers, however, and they were subsequently completely cleared by the use of Warfarin poison. Usually Warfarin is effective for most infestations except the odd mouse which can prove so refractory that the spring trap has once again to be brought into use.

Other Corporation properties are given routine inspections at regular intervals and these included the Homes at Aglionby Grange and Wetheral, the sewage works at Stainton and the waterworks at Cumwhinton.



## Sewer Treatment — Rodent Control

With modern methods of treatment it now seems possible to completely clear rats from sewers. Unfortunately, to attain this is unreasonably expensive in time and materials, particularly in this City when so many old sewers and drains run through the very heart of it. Nevertheless, the continued use of Warfarin chronic poisoning has enabled the Department to gain control over the rats in the sewers and at no time during the year was a major infestation encountered either in the sewers or in food premises adjacent to trunk sewerage. Food premises are most attractive to rodents, and yet the only rat infestation, worthy of note, happened at the main sewage works and there the rodent activity was confined to the sludge beds. All in all the campaign against rats has been most successful and this worthy achievement is due in the main to the two Rodent Operatives who carry out a strict, twice yearly test and treatment in all sewers throughout the City.

In conjunction with sewer treatment, business premises in the City are regularly inspected for rodents, and where traces of the vermin are seen trial baiting is done to determine whether there are rats or mice in habitation. Some minor infestations, chiefly of mice, have been found in this way and treatment with Warfarin was effective.

## Pests — Other Than Rodents

66 complaints concerning such pests were received and investigated by the Public Health Inspectors and where necessary spray treatment with a Gammexane compound carried out by the Rodent Operatives was usually enough to eradicate the trouble. They consisted of:—

5 concerning Fleas	2 concerning Woodworms
1 concerning Silver Fish	1 concerning Frogs
21 concerning Cockroaches	1 concerning Bedbugs
2 concerning Spiders	7 concerning Flies
7 concerning Wasps	2 concerning Plaster Mites
1 concerning Pigeons	1 concerning Rabbits
15 concerning Ants	

The ant nuisance has become as troublesome as dealing with the pigeons in the City. So far no effective method has been devised for either pest. Ants are difficult to kill entirely as it is not easy to find their nests and the required insecticidal treatment would be too expensive to be undertaken by the Department. For this reason the public are encouraged and advised themselves to deal with ants. The Public unfortunately tend to treat pigeons as pets and the work of the Department in reducing their numbers is consequently hampered by this attitude.

Here it can be said that birds of all kinds, especially sparrows, have become a costly and embarrassing nuisance

in food premises. The Wild Birds Protection Act has, until recently, made it almost impossible to deal with them effectively. The sparrow, an unprotected bird under this Act, has become the greatest source of trouble in bakeries in the City and a method of controlling them is now in use and is giving satisfactory results.

Sparrows are enticed to take a prepared bait, usually rice or maderia cake, in which a narcotising compound has been mixed. A 2 per cent. dose of Alpha-Chloralose in the bait has the effect of merely stupefying the bird. Having absorbed the bait the bird rolls over in a state of stupor when it can be captured and painlessly destroyed. Should any protected bird take the narcotising bait it can be taken into the open air and allowed to revive, after which it can then be released.

### FOOD HYGIENE

In the first nine months of the year the District Inspectors maintained an intensive inspection of the food premises in the City. Many contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found and abated. Encouragement and advice were given to the traders on the improvement in hygiene standards, and their co-operation was so readily and willingly forthcoming there was no need for further official action.

With the advent of the Meat Inspection Regulations in October of the year this work ceased. The District Inspectors were engaged fully on meat inspection duties at the Abattoir and Bacon Factory. Nevertheless there were no complaints made to the Department during this dormant period and apparently traders were alive to the need for care in the handling of food and the maintenance of their premises.

#### Food Hygiene Regulations

The following is a list of contraventions found on inspection:—

	Contraventions	
	Found	Abated
Insanitary premises ... ..	1	—
Cleanliness of equipment ... ..	54	55
Protection of Food from contamination ... ..	12	23
Personal hygiene of food handling staffs ... ..	2	4
Sanitary conveniences ... ..	17	33
Water supply ... ..	—	—
Staff washing facilities ... ..	37	68
First Aid equipment ... ..	11	12
Accommodation for outdoor clothing ... ..	9	6
Facilities for washing equipment ... ..	12	16
Lighting of food rooms ... ..	4	3
Ventilation of food rooms ... ..	3	3
Cleanliness of food rooms ... ..	29	72
Accumulations of refuse ... ..	8	6
Maintenance of temperature of foods ... ..	—	1
Stalls and vehicles ... ..	5	4
Conveyance of meat ... ..	—	—
FOOD HANDLING BYELAWS ... ..	—	—
MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS ... ..	1	—

# Inspection and Registration of Food Premises

	No. in Area.	No. of Inspections
<b>Registerable Premises</b>		
Ice Cream—		
Wholesale Manufacture ... ..	1	3
Manufacture and Retail Sale ... ..	17	48
Wholesale Storage for Sale ... ..	3	—
Retail Sale—Mainly pre-packed ... ..	236	16
Preparation or manufacture of Sausage, or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food	72	34
Fish Friers ... ..	27	28
<b>Other Food Premises—</b>		
Bakehouses ... ..	46	57
Bakers and Confectioners' Shops ... ..	84	91
Butchers' Shops ... ..	85	146
Catering Establishments—		
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc. ... ..	50	145
Industrial and Commercial Canteens ... ..	33	15
School Canteens ... ..	34	10
Residential Hospitals, Institutions ... ..	19	5
Non-res. Inst., Clubs, Halls, etc. ... ..	21	10
Boarding and Guest Houses, etc. ... ..	50	22
Froiterers' and Greengrocers' Shops ... ..	82	34
wholesale Merchants ... ..	5	11
Grocers and Provision Merchants—		
Shops ... ..	188	136
Wholesale Merchants ... ..	7	10
Licensed Premises—Inns, Hotels, etc. ... ..	—	15
Sugar Confectionery—Shops ... ..	78	16
"    "    Wholesale ... ..	7	—
Wet Fish—Shops ... ..	16	26
"    "    Wholesale ... ..	2	—
Food or Drinks Manufactories ... ..	11	48
Public Slaughterhouses ... ..	1	87
Bacon Factory ... ..	1	38
Mobile Shops, Vans, Canteens ... ..	141	50
Temporary Market Stalls ... ..	100	22
Pharmaceutical Chemists ... ..	24	—
Milk—Dairies and Distributors ... ..	99	83

## MILK SUPPLY—

### Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959—

No. of Milk Distributors on the Register ... ..	99
No. of Dairies on the Register ... ..	7

### Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960—

No. of Dealers licensed to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" ... ..	65
No. of Dealers (Pasteuriser's) licences ... ..	3
No. of Dealers licensed to use the designation "Pasteurised" ... ..	73
No. of Dealers licensed to use the designation "Sterilised" ... ..	28

## FOOD POISONING

9 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Three were due to heat resistant *Clostridium Welchii* probably resulting from fly contaminated meat that was not properly cooked. The remaining cases were caused by *Salmonella Typhi* Murium of undetermined origin.

5 cases of Dysentery were notified and investigated. The total number of visits made in connection with infectious diseases was 32. In connection with the notified food poisoning cases the total number of visits made was 52.

## SALMONELLA SURVEY

This survey, started last year, was continued in collaboration with Dr. Davies of the Public Health Laboratory. Weekly specimens of the discharges from the larger meat and poultry handling premises in the City were collected and submitted to Dr. Davies. The reports on these specimens were as follows:—

	No. of Specimens Taken	No. Negative.	No. positive and Types.	
Private Slaughterhouse ...	36	14	20	
			<i>S. Worthington</i>	8
			<i>S. Give</i>	1
			<i>S. Bredeney</i>	4
			<i>S. Taksony</i>	1
			<i>S. Anatum</i>	3
			<i>S. Menston</i>	1
			<i>S. Typhi M.</i>	1
			<i>S. Finatum</i>	1
Public Slaughterhouse ...	66	56	4	
			<i>S. Anatum</i>	1
			<i>S. Stanley</i>	1
			<i>S. Orion</i>	1
			<i>S. Dublin</i>	1
Poultry Processing Plant	36	32	2	
			<i>S. Thompson</i>	1
			<i>S. Menston</i>	1
Meat Processing Plant ...	50	50	Nil.	

The survey failed to show any direct connection with any of the notified cases of food poisoning.



## FOOD CONTROL

Food samples submitted for analysis:—

Article.	No. of Samples			No. found to be unsatisfactory.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Butter .....	7	7	14	1	1	2
Butter Milk Drink ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter Mintoos .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter Shortbread ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Buttered Cheese Spread .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Cakes .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Cheese .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Soda .....	—	1	1	—	1	1
Chocolate Sponges ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cultured Full Cream Milk Product ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Curry Powder .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Energy Tablets .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour .....	—	1	1	—	1	1
Fruit Crush .....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Glycerin, Honey and Lemon .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Haddock Grillettes ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Lemonade .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Rissoles .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk .....	7	36	43	—	3	3
Minced Steak .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper Flavoured Compound .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum Butter .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Rum and Butter Candy .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage (Beef) .....	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sausage (Pork) .....	4	—	4	—	—	—
Sausage Meat (Pork) .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Shredded Suet .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soured Cream .....	1	1	2	1	1	2
	23	73	96	2	8	10

## Samples reported to be unsatisfactory:—

No. of Sample	Article	Report
28/63	Butter	The sample contained an excess of water.
29/63	Haddock Grillettes	The sample contained 41 per cent. fish and had the composition of fish cakes.
30/63	Soured Cream	A sample of soured cream containing 5.1 per cent. milk fat and being 71.7 per cent. deficient in milk fat.
43/63	Soured Cream	The sample was deficient in fat to the extent of 68.6 per cent. and contained 5.65 per cent. fat and approximately 3 per cent. of added skimmed milk solids.
53/63	Butter	The sample contained an excess of moisture
55/63	Milk	The sample was genuine but deficient in milk solids.
56/63	Milk	The sample was genuine but deficient in milk solids.
64/63	Milk	The sample was genuine but deficient in milk fat.
84/63	Cream Soda	The sample contained a small quantity of sediment consisting of clumped yeast and vegetable fibres.
98/63	Flour	The sample was contaminated with rodent faeces, paper and hairs.

For the first nine months of the year until the disruptive influence of the Meat Inspection Regulations was felt sampling of food and drugs was continued on much the same lines as during 1962. Of the 96 routine samples submitted to the Public Analyst, 8 were reported to be unsatisfactory. 3 of these were samples of milk which, although deficient in either milk solids or milk fat, were genuine. Subsequent samples from the same sources were found to be satisfactory.

An informal sample of soured cream which proved to be seriously deficient in milk fat was followed up by the taking of a formal sample of the same product. This also was found to be deficient in milk fat and contained skimmed milk solids. The article was produced in Scotland and because of a legal technicality it was not possible to take proceedings in respect of the deficiency. The matter was therefore dealt with informally and resulted in the elimination of the description "Cream" from the label of the product.

The informal sample of butter which was found to contain an excess of moisture was also followed up by a formal sample. This contained an excess of moisture also and resulted in a prosecution. The manufacturer pleaded guilty and was fined £25 and ordered to pay 5 guineas costs.

The sample of "Haddock Grillettes" had the composition of fish cakes and in the opinion of the Public Analyst the description was misleading. The matter was dealt with informally and resulted in the use of a more appropriate description for the product.

## **Investigation of Complaints**

The two other unsatisfactory samples were submitted to the Public Analyst following complaints from members of the public.

The sample of cream soda was dealt with by interviewing and advising the manufacturer.

The sale by a local retailer of flour containing dirt including rodent faeces was considered to be a serious occurrence. Legal proceedings were not instituted against the vendor, partly because of the reluctance of the complainant to give evidence in Court. However, a warning letter in strong terms was sent to the retailer and the opportunity was taken to secure an improvement in the standards of hygiene in the shop concerned.

A complaint which resulted in a prosecution was of a meat patty purchased from a fish frier and later found to contain a spent match. A similar complaint had previously been received in respect of a meat patty purchased from the same retailer as mentioned in the report for 1962. The vendor pleaded guilty and was fined £25 and ordered to pay 5 guineas costs.

The following are a few of the other complaints received during the year:—

**27.5.63.** Two Cornish pasties were found to be mouldy. The firm of retailers was prosecuted and pleaded guilty. They were fined £20 and ordered to pay five guineas costs.

**4.6.63.** A malt loaf was found to be slightly mouldy. On investigation it was found to have been in the hands of the retailer for an excessive length of time. Advice was given regarding the proper rotation of stock.

**29.8.63.** A can of processed peas was found to contain two thin pieces of elastic. These proved to be rubber shavings

from the picking belt at the factory and were produced by a mechanical fault on the belt which was subsequently rectified

**1.12.63.** A piece of rubber was found in a pack of butter manufactured in the City. An investigation at the factory revealed no explanation of the presence of the rubber, and there appeared to be no part of the plant where rubber was present. It was concluded that the rubber must have been present in the cream from which the butter was made and no further action was thought to be desirable.

### **Bacteriological Sampling of Foodstuffs**

During the year 51 samples of ice-cream were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The samples were graded according to the provisional grading scale recommended by the Ministry of Health. The grading of the 51 samples taken was as follows:—

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
17	9	10	15

The majority of the unsatisfactory samples emanated from two or three local manufacturers whose products were known to have a history of poor keeping quality from whom samples were taken frequently and who were advised regularly in an effort to secure an improvement. A contributory cause of the unsatisfactory results was failure to cool the ice-cream mix quickly after pasteurisation and some improvement in this process was secured.

During the year, the Liquid Egg (pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963, came into force. The Regulations require the adequate heat treatment of liquid egg and prescribe the method of pasteurisation and the test to be satisfied by samples of the product. 14 samples of liquid egg were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, the majority of the samples being in connection with the setting up of an egg pasteurisation plant within the City.

All six samples taken before pasteurisation were reported to have some degree of bacterial contamination and the presence of food poisoning organisms was reported in the case of two of the samples. The samples taken after pasteurisation were reported to be satisfactory.



## Bacteriological Examination of Milk

Regular sampling of milk for bacteriological examination was continued during the first nine months of the year. 22 samples of pasteurised milk and 95 samples of raw T.T. milk were submitted for examination. The following is a summary of the results:—

### Heat Treated Milk

Designation	No. of Samples	Meth. Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity Test		Unsatisfactory Samples Percentage
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	
T.T.Pasteurised	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ..	19	19	—	19	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	22	22	—	22	—	—	—	—

### Milk Other Than Heat Treated

DESIGNATION	No. of Samples	PASSED Meth. Blue	FAILED Meth. Blue	Unsatisfactory Samples Percentage
Tuberculin Tested	80	70 (1 Test Void)	9	11.25
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Islands)	15	14	1	6.66
TOTALS ..	95	84	10	10.52

### Licensing Act, 1961

There are 23 clubs licensed by the City Magistrates for the sale of intoxicating liquor. All the premises were found to be suitable for the purpose and after the carrying out of certain minor works in no case was it found necessary to raise objection to their licensing by the Magistrates.

**MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION**  
**Public Slaughterhouses**  
**Carcases Inspected including those condemned**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed .. .. .	6856	521	121	30528	7824	—
Number inspected .. .. .	6856	521	121	30528	7824	—
<b>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</b>						
Whole carcases condemned	7	7	15	134	14	—
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	1577	115	24	2459	371	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis .. .. .	24.56	23.41	32.31	8.49	4.92	—
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</b>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	2	1	—	—	109	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. .. .	0.03	0.19	—	—	1.39	—
<b>CYSTICERCOSIS</b>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	56	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	56	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—

### Public Slaughterhouses

Year	Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Total
1960	6433	27034	226	6759	40452
1961	6684	29702	243	6657	43286
1962	6824	26919	195	8301	42239
1963	7377	30528	121	7824	45850

### Harraby Bacon Factory

1960				106259	106259
1961				127619	127619
1962				15291	152916
1963				143137	143137

## PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Table showing number of Carcasses and Part Carcasses  
condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis

DISEASE OR CONDITION	Whole Carcasses				Part Carcasses			
	Cattle	Sheep	Calves	Pigs	Cattle	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
Abscesses and Suppurative Conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Anaemia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis and Septic Arthritis ...	—	9	—	—	—	13	1	19
Bruising and Injuries ...	2	22	3	—	17	27	2	17
<b>Dystopia</b> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<b>Emaciation</b> ...	5	38	—	7	—	—	—	—
<b>Enteritis and Oedema</b> ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Gangrene</b> ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity ...	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mastitis Septic ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Moribund ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema ...	1	18	1	1	3	29	—	—
Odour Adnormal ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Septic Peritonitis ...	1	7	—	1	1	—	—	—
Post Mortem Putrefaction ...	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Septic Pneumonia ...	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	1
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1
Septicaemia ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Septic Sores ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
Rash ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Toxaemia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uraemia ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia ...	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—
Swine Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4



# BACON FACTORY

Whole      Part  
Carcases.   Carcases.

## I.—BACTERIAL OR VIRUS DISEASES

Swine Fever	...	...	...	92	—
Swine Erysipelas	...	...	...	4	16
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	1

## 11.—PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Arthritis	...	...	...	—	294
Arthritis Septic	...	...	...	12	—
Abcesses	...	...	...	—	1029
Anaemia	...	...	...	12	—
Dystrophy and Hyaline Degeneration	...	...	...	1	—
Emaciation	...	...	...	11	—
Gangrene	...	...	...	11	—
Icterus	...	...	...	1	—
Leukaemia	...	...	...	5	—
Moribund	...	...	...	4	—
Oedema	...	...	...	75	11
Peritonitis	...	...	...	2	98
Peritonitis, Septic	...	...	...	16	—
Pneumonia, Septic	...	...	...	20	—
Pleurisy	...	...	...	—	225
Pleurisy, Septic	...	...	...	1	—
Pleurisy and Peritonitis, Septic	...	...	...	3	—
Pyaemia	...	...	...	32	—
Pyrexia	...	...	...	13	—
Rash	...	...	...	—	342
Uraemia	...	...	...	3	—
Tumours	...	...	...	—	5
Septicaemia	...	...	...	10	—

## III.—MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS

Acetonaemia	...	...	...	1	—
Adhesions	...	...	...	—	2
Contamination	...	...	...	—	3
Injury and Bruising	...	...	...	7	729
Malformation	...	...	...	1	47
Metaplasia	...	...	...	—	7
Post Mortem Putrefaction	...	...	...	2	—

## IV.—PARASITIC CONDITIONS

Coccidium Fuscum	...	...	...	—	3
------------------	-----	-----	-----	---	---

## Diseased and Unsound Food

The following table shows the amount of food declared to be unfit for human consumption during 1963:—

### PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

		T.	C.	Q.	Lb.	T.	C.	Q.	Lb.
Beef	...	3	11	3	11				
Beef Offals	...	8	17	1	10				
Mutton	...	2	17	3	15				
Mutton offals	...	2	7	3	8				
Veal	...		7	2	6				
Val Offals	...		1	0	26				
Pork	...	1	4	2	9				
Pork Offals	...	1	10	0	2				
						20	18	1	3

### HARRABY BACON FACTORY:

Pork	...	46	15	0	20				
Offals	...	42	13	3	11				
						89	9	0	3

### OTHER SOURCES:

Tinned Meat	...	1	2	3	2				
Miscellaneous									
Foodstuffs	...	1	8	0	1				
Poultry	...	23	13	1	5				
						26	4	0	18

TOTAL	...	136	11	1	24
-------	-----	-----	----	---	----

2705 tins Miscellaneous Foodstuffs.







Text

GUTTERS 2

TIGHT

GUTTERS

